

JPRS 83928

19 July 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1430

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

19 July 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1430

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

CONTENTS

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

Planning for 'Political Days'.....	1
Party Involvement in Production Must Increase.....	1

Social and Cultural Affairs

Atheism, Ideological Education and Religious Remnants.....	1
Literature Institute and 'Common Eastern Influence'.....	2
State Publishing Plans Discussed.....	2
Sociological Research in Factories.....	2
Poem on Character in Aytmatov Novel.....	3
Poet's 'Southern Azerbaijan Nuances' Lauded.....	3

International

Afghans Educated in Azerbaijan.....	3
-------------------------------------	---

Books for Afghanistan.....	3
Afghan Central Committee Member Interviewed.....	4
Clerical Sovietologists Attacked.....	4
Radio Liberty 'Azerbaijan Desk' Attacked.....	4
Poetry Manuscript Received From South.....	4

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

Leadership Role of Party Must Be Enhanced.....	6
--	---

Economics

Karaganda Coal Deliveries Ahead of Plan Goals.....	6
Violation of Labor Discipline Will Not Be Tolerated.....	7
District Police Inspector Puts Idlers Back To Work.....	7
Karaganda Mines Working Conditions Improve.....	8
Karaganda Miners Tunnel Beneath City To Increase Production....	8
Direct Party Leadership Basis of Success at Karaganda.....	9
Serious Shortages of Consumer Goods in Rural Areas.....	9
Diverse Industries Located in Pavlodar.....	10
Planning Committee Chief Outlines Kazakh Construction.....	10
Iron Ore Shortage Limits Karaganda Metallurgy.....	10
Ekibastuz Transmission Lines Completed.....	11
Siberian, Central Asian Plastics Industry Experiences Rapid Growth.....	11
Kazakh Industry Series Looks at Machine Building, Transport, Construction.....	12
Serious Alma-Ata Air Pollution Worsens.....	12
Komsomol Journal Introduces New Environmental Rubric.....	13
Supplies of Precious Fresh Water Must Be Conserved.....	13

Expert Denies Siberian Rivers Project Will Harm Environment.....	14
Mass Destruction of Kazakh Wildlife by Agriculture Must Stop.....	15

Social and Cultural Affairs

Survey Condemns Survival of Large Kazakh Wedding.....	16
Aktyubinsk Postal Authority Covers Up Package Losses.....	16
Kazakhs Investigate Abat-Baytaq Mausoleum.....	17
Growing Numbers of Vehicles Complicate Task of Alma-Ata Traffic Police.....	17
Museum Presentation Focuses on Dede Korkut Theme.....	18
Kazakh Students Poorly Prepared for College.....	18
Efforts To Combat Religious Vestiges in Grammar School Described.....	19
Kazakh 'Otan' Society Meeting Described.....	19
Article Calls for Republic Cooperation in Investigating Common Turkic Linguistic Past.....	20

International

It's Up to the Americans in Nuclear Disarmament.....	20
--	----

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

Speeches at Kirghiz Plenums Published.....	22
Kirghiz First Secretary Supports Russian Language Study.....	22

Economics

Agricultural Output in Kirghizia Shows Severe Shortfalls.....	23
Construction of Kirghiz Gold Mine Combine Unsatisfactory.....	24
Kirghiz Control Committees Urged To Exercise Leadership.....	24

Social and Cultural Affairs

Russian Theater Group Faulted for Apathy Toward Kirghiz Writers.....	24
---	----

Need for Atheist Propaganda in Kirghizia Continues.....	25
Lack of Kirghiz Folk Items Criticized.....	25
Kirghiz Encyclopedia Head Discusses Future Plans.....	26
Educational System in Kirghizia Examined.....	26

Military

Problems in Kirghizia DOSAAF Organization Sketched.....	27
---	----

TAJIK SSR

Economics

Tajik Women Graduates Fail To Enter Job Market.....	28
Few Women Work in Tajik Factories.....	28
Factory Complex Attracts Women Workers.....	28
Tajik Agriculture Needs Substantial Improvement.....	29
Foreign Language Study in the Uzbek SSR.....	30
Uzbek Militia Activities Described.....	30

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

Electrical Power Generation Increasing.....	31
Transition From Animal Husbandry to Farming on Karakum Canal.....	31
First Solar Electricity Station Enters Service.....	31
Quality Control Stressed.....	31
Physics-Technology Institute Highlighted.....	32
Repair of Agricultural Machinery Stressed.....	32

Social and Cultural Affairs

Atheistic Education at Center of Attention.....	32
Peoples Theater Spotlighted.....	33
Control Over 'Parasites' Intensifies.....	33

'Progressive Traditions' and Islam.....	34
International	
Radio Liberty 'Turkestan Desk' Attacked.....	34
America Through Soviet Eyes.....	34
UZBEK SSR	
Political Affairs	
Komsomol Report, Election Meetings Summarized.....	35
Komsomol Organizations Urged To Be Factor in Labor Discipline Battle.....	35
Komsomol Moves To Raise Students' Science Knowledge.....	36
Party Committees Criticized for Poor Supervisory Work.....	36
Work of Primary Party Organizations Criticized.....	36
Structure of Party Control Commissions Described.....	36
Party Publishing House Director Interviewed.....	37
Institute of Party History Director Discusses Party Disciplines..	37
People's Control Committee Deputy Reviews Labor Discipline Violations.....	38
Uzbek Publications on Communism, Indoctrination.....	38
Economics	
Uzbeks To Reclaim Lands by Volga-Teza Canal in Ivanovo Oblast....	39
Tashkent Institutes Plans Volga-Teza Canal.....	39
Editorials Focus on Labor Discipline.....	39
Energy Chief Reveals Electric Energy Waste in Industry.....	40
Angren Coal Miners Overfulfill Plan.....	41
First Stage of Tuyamuyin Hydroelectric Complex.....	41
New Irrigation, Water Works Projects Described.....	41
Editor Backs Water, Environmental Protection Measures.....	41

Cultivation of Long-Staple Cotton Urged for Three Oblasts.....	42
Dzhizak Obkom Pushes Formation of Subsidiary Farms.....	42
Book on Agroindustrial Complex Published.....	43
'Uzstroyindustriya' Introducing Quality Control System.....	43
Plan Failures Linked to Labor Productivity Problems.....	43
Uzbek Agriculture Needs More Cooperation From Republic Ministries	43

Social and Cultural Affairs

Kirghiz-Uzbek Ties Discussed.....	44
Essay Views Internationalism as Basis of Multinational State.....	44
Book on Nationality Language Problems Reviewed.....	45
Russian Teaching at Karshi Pedinstitute Outlined.....	45
Russian Teacher Underlines Importance of Uzbek Language.....	45
Collection of Uzbek Proverbs Reviewed.....	46
Russian Edition of Uzbek Epic Reviewed.....	46
Writers' Union Stresses Investigative Journalism.....	46
Education Ministry Adopts New Measures for Russian Language Teaching.....	47
Educators Told To Beef Up Military, Patriotic Indoctrination.....	47
Botany's Role in Atheistic Indoctrination Stressed.....	48
Local Holy Places Subject of Atheistic Indoctrination.....	48
Zonal Seminar on Atheistic Indoctrination.....	48
Republic Procurator Keys on Theft, Recovery of Losses.....	49
Officials Accused of Abetting Produce Speculation in RSFSR.....	49
Uzbek Textbook on State, Law Theory Reviewed.....	49

International Affairs

Pakistan Said To Replace Iran as U.S. Surrogate in Middle East...	49
---	----

Ties Between Uzbek, Afghan Youth Noted.....	50
Afghan Educators in Tashkent.....	50
Afghan Educator Interviewed.....	51
Pushtu Books To Be Published in Tashkent.....	51
Turkish Military Government Accused of Persecuting Writers.....	51
Mozambique Farmers Complete Cotton Cultivation Course in Dzhizak...	52
Afghanistan Settlement Proposal, Mujahidin Operations Aired.....	52
Afghanistan Writers' Union Journal Begins Publication.....	52
Proposed Warsaw Pact-NATO Accord Viewed as Major Peace Initiative..	53
Commentator Satirizes American, British Unemployment.....	53
U.S.-South Korean Military Exercises Seen as Provocation.....	54
Uzbek, Kirgiz Republics Impress Indian Student.....	54
Book on Central Asian-Indian Cultural Relations Reviewed.....	54
Uzbek Scholars Attend Moscow Indian Studies Conference.....	55
Afro-Asian Writers' Conference Planned for Tashkent.....	55
East European Writers Visit Uzbekistan.....	55

Political Affairs

PLANNING FOR 'POLITICAL DAYS'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,300-word lead editorial on preparations for mass meetings on "political days." It notes that "questions posted on political days are not analyzed and generalized everywhere, and results of political days are rarely discussed in bureau meetings of gorkoms and raykoms." Also, "educational institutions, worker and student dormitories and small labor collectives" are often forgotten by organizers. Party committees are asked to provide "operational leadership."

PARTY INVOLVEMENT IN PRODUCTION MUST INCREASE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the necessity for party involvement in fighting corruption. It is noted that "there are collectives which do not work with all their strength. One can also come across the padding of figures and the over-looking of other similar manifestations." It is added that "the party cannot take a conciliatory position vis-a-vis such violations of living norms or of labor discipline."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISM, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS REMNANTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 28 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial which notes that "the ongoing process of the dying out of religious beliefs and concepts is being strengthened. But the formation of a scientific-materialist worldview among all Soviet people has not yet been realized. Thus, one meets some religious remnants in life and living patterns one way or the other." Heightened atheistic education has had a positive effect in some cities and rayons (Mingachevir and Sumgait cities, Gakh, Aghdam, Barda and Ismayly rayons). However, "there are still communists and Komsomols who are unconcerned about religious habits, practices and rites and, in some cases, even participate in them themselves. As for the party and Komsomol organizations, they are not evaluating the action of such peoples from a position of principle." Furthermore, "an atheistic belief is not being formed among youth studying in a number of middle schools, institutes, technical and technician training schools." Another factor is that

"The number of foreign radio stations making religious broadcasts in a number of languages of nations of the Soviet Union has significantly increased. Imperialist forces, exploiting events in Poland, Afghanistan and Iran, are working hard to strengthen religious propaganda." With regard to Azerbaijan "it has not escaped notice that a number of 'holy places' are active. Rogues, concealing themselves behind the veil of religion, are turning these places into sources of profit for themselves. One must oppose them. Ispolkoms of Soviets of Peoples Deputies must strengthen the struggle against these rogues." Specifically, "it is a pity that party and soviet organizations in Julfa, Davachi, Yarymly, Pushkin, Guba and other rayons approach the struggle with religious remnants as a secondary problem. Thus, a part of the population in these rayons celebrate religious traditions such as Gurban Bayram (the sacrifice) and Muharram."

LITERATURE INSTITUTE AND 'COMMON EASTERN INFLUENCE'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 1 January 1983 pages 1, 2 carries a 1,800-word article by Yashar Garayev, deputy director, Nizami literature Institute, in which he reviews the institute's history and current work. Its work in developing an Azerbaijani national literature, the study of the classical heritage and folklore are discussed. Also, "the world and especially the common Eastern importance of our national literature occupy an important place in the center of the institute's research plans." Thus, "the 'common Eastern' influence of Azerbaijani literature and its significant role in the Islamic world and in an Asian context stands at the center of attention of our contemporary research, primarily in the preparation of the seven-volume literary history. Working on and publishing a multi-volume independent history of 'Southern Azerbaijani' literature is included in the series of duties whose time has come."

STATE PUBLISHING PLANS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 6 carries a 750-word article on a discussion at the State Publishing Committee on plans for the future, especially with regard to thematics. "Organization and implementation of thematic plans require great responsibility. The thematic plan productively relates ideological and economic factors in its composition so that the literary output, by attaining its important ideological function, also plays an important role in the economics of publishing so that it compensates for the readers' demand and need for the book and that all aspects of it are profitable." In discussing plans, it is noted that "by recommendation of the Writers Union, the publication of examples of Southern Azerbaijani literature has also been considered. One should note, however, that a significant number of books have been published in Azerbaijani in the Arabic script. During the discussion recommendations on further improvement of work in this sector were submitted."

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN FACTORIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word report by Mobbaddin Samad on sociological research conducted in

plants and factories of the Ministry for Local Industry. One of the objectives was to study the causes of labor turnover. It was determined that in one plant "60 of the 411 workers questioned (14.6 percent) were dissatisfied with work conditions. The cause of cadre turnover was dissatisfaction with work and living conditions." Also, "another cause was that a significant percentage (27.4) lived in dormitories or rented rooms." It is noted that ultimately this research "will improve work harmony and exert a positive influence on the production of high quality goods."

POEM ON CHARACTER IN AYTMATOV NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 4 carries a poem titled "Mankurt" by Famil Mehdi. The poem was inspired "while reading Chingiz Aytmatov's 'I dol'she veka dlitsya den'.'" It concerns Mankurt's (a character in the novel) identity crisis.

POET'S 'SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN NUANCES' LAUDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,150-word review by Professor Yusif Seyidov of Bekhtiyar Vahabzade's collection of poetry "Summer Thoughts." It is noted that "in B. Vahabzade's comprehension of the Fatherland one nuance is strongly voiced. This is the southern Azerbaijan nuance. Six of the poet's poems on this subject are included in the book. In other poems there are also verses relevant to this subject: 'We are two brothers with the same mother'; and the strong belief in the unity of the people and the Fatherland is stated as 'our separate countries will, sooner or later, unite.'"

International

AFGHANS EDUCATED IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 January 1983 page 3 carries a 400-word article by Abdul Rahim, a second-year Afghan student in the Geology-Geography faculty of the Azerbaijan State University and the group representative for the Afghan students. "Our teachers, along with teaching us our future field, also help us master Russian." He adds that "on this day when the New Year is launched, accept the sincere thanks of the Afghan youth being trained in your sunny republic."

BOOKS FOR AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 January 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word Azerinform report which says "books published in our country especially for Afghanistan could form a complete library. Works of Nizami, Khagani and modern Azerbaijani writers have been published in Persian at the request of our Afghan friends. The publication of children's literature occupies a special place." In addition to children's stories "an alphabet book is being published for Afghan students in their native tongue." Also, "a political dictionary is being published which will acquaint Afghan readers with modern political problems."

AFGHAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,600-word interview conducted by SIRUS with Abdulla Naibi, "director of the Cultural Sector of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan Democratic Party and author of the lyrics of the new republic's hymn." It is noted that Naibi "became a member of both the Afghanistan peoples Democratic Party and the French Communist Party" at the same time while a student in Strasbourg. Babrak Karmal is quoted on his pro-Soviet attitude: When asked by a friend of Naibi if he was 100 percent pro-Soviet he answered: "That is incorrect, I am not 100 percent...I am 200 percent pro-Soviet."

CLERICAL SOVIETOLOGISTS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 January 1983 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by M. Goldenberg on how the West attempts to manipulate religion in the USSR. "Bourgeois communication organs slander with ever greater anger the unity of the Soviet people, which grows stronger every day, and its successes. And there are not a few 'sovietologists' in the front ranks of the slanderers. They use the basest means to sow the seed of nationalism by making use of religious remnants and to disturb the friendship of peoples." The ECONOMIST is quoted to the effect that "the orthodox creed is 'the support of Russian nationalism'" and "they claim that even today orthodoxy significantly helps the regime." Carrere d'Encausse claims that "Muslims in the USSR are a 'closely-knit community' and that they lean toward a 'world Muslim nation.'" The JEWISH WORLD (London) and DOCUMENTATION FRANCAISE write that "assimilation of the Jews is one of the goals of the Kremlin." The author concludes: "There is a basic similarity in the corrupt movements of the clerics--they have absolutely no future."

RADIO LIBERTY 'AZERBAIJAN DESK' ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,900 word article by R. Naghyev attacking two editors on the Radio Liberty Azerbaijan desk, Ismail Akber and Suleyman Tekiner. "How can these men talk about 'liberty?' In the United States which, until recently, called itself an enemy of nazism--what does one call its defense of Nazis? It seems that for the United States it no longer matters."

POETRY MANUSCRIPT RECEIVED FROM SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 21 January 1983 page 8 carries an 850-word article by Azeroghlu on the receipt of a poetry manuscript written by a poet writing under the pen name 'Settar' and who lives in southern Azerbaijan. Mehmed Garadaghly, a southern poet, says that the poet's real name is Settar Gulmehmed. Garadaghly writes further that "the poet was born in Garadagh. He received elementary and middle education in Ahad and Tabriz. Returning to the village when he was 25 he began writing poetry. The great Sabir's 'Hophopname' and Vurghun's 'Song of the Future'

influenced the poet." It is added by Azeroghlu that "undoubtedly our literary language has developed and expanded due to the people's very rich sources of creativity and will continue to do so. Our hope is that our creative brethren in the south, always learning from the people, will continue to develop their creativity and help to enrich our literary language."

Political Affairs

LEADERSHIP ROLE OF PARTY MUST BE ENHANCED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word bold face editorial titled "Communists Initiative." Providing leadership is the very purpose of the CP and the primary duty of every CP member. Party members must never forget this duty as they strive to carry out party decisions efficiently, manage Soviet politics and government, actively participate in economic and cultural construction, wage a struggle against bourgeois ideology, come forward as critics and exposers of deficiencies, point out the path to improvement and fight to overcome conceit, disinterest and parochialism.

Unfortunately, the editorial continues, communists everywhere do not always take their leadership duties seriously. Some communists, it stresses, are lethargic in their attitude towards their duties. Some totally dishonor their reputation as communists and even commit acts inimical to the Soviet way of life and misuse their positions of authority. Party organizations, which are the key since a communist is not just an individual but also part of a group, a collective, must take actions against such persons and insist upon full responsibility for all actions. The editorial repeatedly stresses the need for such enhanced responsibility and for a more active party leadership and management if current goals are to be met.

Economics

KARAGANDA COAL DELIVERIES AHEAD OF PLAN GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov, on Karaganda coal production and plans for the future. The article is the first in a series of five on Karaganda and its industries.

Karaganda is a large industrial center for coal, ferrous metallurgy, machinery manufacture, chemicals, food and light industrial products and energy. Coal, however, is the basis of it all, 48 million tons or more in a year. Karaganda coal includes the rare, highly valuable coking coal. The Soviet Union has only 10 coking coal sources. Karaganda is one of four major production centers for this valuable industrial commodity (along with the Donbass, the Kuzbass and the Pechora Deposits).

Coal mining at Karaganda is complicated due to water and gas deposits occurring with the coal and the depth of the mines (up to 600 meters in some areas). Karaganda mines are leaders in the entire Soviet Union both in terms of the degree to which mining operations are mechanized and in the use of advanced technology. They have high daily production levels per gallery--an average of 1,036 tons. Karaganda mines are ahead of planned goals in their efforts to produce 243.8 million tons (recently raised from 238 million tons) during the current five-year plan.

VIOLATION OF LABOR DISCIPLINE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word bold face editorial titled "Discipline, the Basis of Success."

Labor discipline, the editorial states, has great importance in our highly technological society since just as the potential productivity of labor is great, so the potential loss from failure to use technology properly is also great. Unfortunately, it continues, many Soviet workers are unconcerned about this fact, as is demonstrated by their late appearance at work, failure to appear at all on some occasions, wasting of valuable time and their resulting inability to fulfill plans. We must, the editorial stresses, treat such violations of labor discipline as if they were personal insults and call upon party members to take a leading role in bringing this about. The level of party work of a given party unit, it continues, must be judged, first and foremost, by how production goals are fulfilled, how productivity is raised through labor discipline and how the struggle against waste and idleness is waged.

The individual, it concludes, must be made to feel a part of the communist construction that is going on and proper labor discipline plays an important role in creating the required moral atmosphere for this and for associated productivity gains. Those violating discipline, causing waste etc. must be dealt with severely and made to bear the material consequences. It calls upon various informal organizations such as courts of arbitration to take an active role in assisting party units to achieve their goals and notes that labor discipline is not just important in material production but also in services as well.

DISTRICT POLICE INSPECTOR PUTS IDLERS BACK TO WORK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial titled "District Police Inspector." Comrade Yu. V. Andropov placed special emphasis on labor discipline in his speech to the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This is because that without strict discipline and high level responsibility at the workplace the Soviet economy and Soviet culture will not develop and it will be impossible to raise the living standards of the Soviet people.

The intellectual attitudes and worldviews of the workers play a major role in maintaining labor discipline and internal affairs organs, district inspectors

in particular, have an important function to perform in nurturing such attitudes and views and thus in maintaining labor discipline. This is because district inspectors work closely with the public, both on the beat and through mass organizations and auxiliary police support groups.

The editorial provides numerous examples of district inspectors who are living up to their duties and making an active contribution towards the maintenance of labor discipline and social order. Included is one district inspector who frequently went to work places on his beat, mobilized goldbrickers and put idlers to work. The editorial condemns supernumerary district inspectors who are only concerned about direct violations of public order in the streets and with checking passports and who are unwilling to work actively with the masses to eliminate labor discipline violations and other forms of anti-social behavior.

KARAGANDA MINES WORKING CONDITIONS IMPROVE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov on the miners of Karaganda and their improved working conditions. The article is the second in a series of five on Karaganda and its industries.

Much of Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov's second article deals with a discussion of socialist competition and the incentives system employed at the mines. They emphasize the great difficulty, uncertainty and danger in mining but also underscore the highly favorable impact of new technology and high levels of mechanization in all areas of mine work. Miners interviewed by them suggest that the improved working conditions and better mine management have resulted in smoother, more stable and consistent operations with resulting major gains in output. The miners, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov suggest, are well pleased by new conditions at Karaganda, both on and off the job, and have responded with enthusiasm, cooperation and high productivity to plan goals.

KARAGANDA MINERS TUNNEL BENEATH CITY TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov on the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution imeni Coal Mines of Karaganda. The article is the third of five on Karaganda and its industries.

The 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution Coal Mines were first opened in 1960 and then produced one-half million tons of coal a year. They now produce more than three million tons from 185 kilometers of subterranean mines, some as much as 600 meters deep. In pursuit of even higher yields they have now

even begun to mine under new Karaganda, a city of one million. Some eight million tons of coal are expected to be mined from the galleries now being built beneath the city.

DIRECT PARTY LEADERSHIP BASIS OF SUCCESS AT KARAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E. Ebikenov on the role of the party in organizing for Karaganda mining success. The article is the fourth in a series of five articles about Karaganda and its industries.

Mine face cutters and shaft cleaners play a key role in Karaganda coal mining. Without them there is no coal, no air, no light and life in the mines. When these vital workers fail to perform their tasks, or perform them slowly, they slow down or halt mine production completely.

In the next to the last in their series of articles, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov introduce us to just such a "lagging" brigade of face cutters and shaft cleaners and show how the party, in the person of communist Dulat Aqqoshqarov, took control, solved the problems affecting brigade performance and turned a "lagging" into a leading brigade in less than 3 months. The article stresses the use of intellectual, moral and economic measures to pressure the members of the brigade to work at required levels, the importance of weeding out problem workers and the relationship of production success to labor discipline and morale.

SERIOUS SHORTAGES OF CONSUMER GOODS IN RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial titled "Let There Be an Abundance of Consumer Goods." Large scale production of consumer goods to meet the needs of the people is one sign of the great concern of the party for Soviet citizens, for the improvement of their working and living conditions and spiritual development. Thus the attention devoted by the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum to increasing consumer goods production and improving their quality, an area particularly emphasized by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Unfortunately, the editorial continues, many quite ordinary, high demand consumer goods are simply not reaching rural areas. Among them are skirts, freezers, washing machines, tea sets, etc. with shortages of saddle cloths, felt shoes, fur coats and warm, light and waterproof outer clothing. Even such simple items as horse-drawn sleds are unavailable in spite of the present winter conditions and great needs for such items.

The editorial calls upon local authorities and party and other units to do everything possible to overcome these shortages. It stresses the need for good labor discipline, increased responsibility and better organization in consumer goods industries.

DIVERSE INDUSTRIES LOCATED IN PAVLODAR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 10, October 1982 carries on pages 2-5 a 2,300-word article by Baqytzhan Zhiyenghaliyev and Okim Zhaylawov on the industries of Pavlodar City. The article is the first in a series of at least three articles published under the rubric "At the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex."

The Basic Directions, and editorial note begins, for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture during the years 1981-85 and in the period up until 1990 call for "increased production of coal and alumina at the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, continuing construction of 4-million kilowatt hour capacity state rayon electrical stations there, completion of an oil refining factory and completion of the reconstruction of the Pavlodar Tractor Factory." With all of these projects, the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex will become a major center of development not just for the KaSSR, but for the entire Soviet Union.

Zhiyenghaliyev and Zhaylawov trace the background to this development as it relates to Pavlodar Oblast, which had virtually no industry before 1950 but now produces 42 percent of KaSSR electricity, 58 percent of its coal, 60 percent of its ferro-alloy, along with tractors and other heavy equipment and the products of the various industries of Pavlodar City, other than those mentioned above, some quite new. Key to Pavlodar development has been the Pavlodar Tractor Factory which will soon complete its half-millionth tractor, but the industry with perhaps the greatest future potential is the oil refining industry that has developed since 1978. Pavlodar is also a center of nonferrous metallurgy, primarily for aluminum, but also for rare metals such as gallium, and now produces production line robots.

PLANNING COMMITTEE CHIEF OUTLINES KAZAKH CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word interview with Oktyabr' Ivanovich Zheltikov, first deputy chairman of the KaSSR State Planning Committee, on current major construction in the KaSSR. The interview was recorded by A. Ysymov.

Zheltikov begins with an outline of the financing for major Kazakh construction and then moves on to a sector by sector summary of new and on-going projects. Plans for 1983 call for an expenditure of 7.3 billion rubles of complex funding on Kazakh construction, a 3.2 percent increase over 1982. Of this funding, 73.2 percent will be spent on industrial projects, 21.5 percent on housing and 5.3 percent on other projects. Among major projects to be completed in 1983 will be energy blocs 6, 7 and 8 of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 and new oil refining capacity at Pavlodar.

IRON ORE SHORTAGE LIMITS KARAGANDA METALLURGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by S. Bayzhanov, Z. Saqiyev and E.

Ebikenov on Karaganda's other major industry, metallurgy. The article is fifth and last in a series.

The industries of Karaganda produce about 3 billion rubles of finished products each year, including 5.5 million tons of cast iron, 6 million tons of steel, 4.3 million tons of forgings and other metallurgical products and 1 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy. Included among their products is 40 percent of the USSR's carbide and 60 percent of its commercial carbide.

The industrial base, described in detail, is, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov emphasize, sufficient at Karaganda. Karaganda industries are well positioned in terms of transportation and the particular mix of coal and other raw materials necessary to support its metallurgy. The problem now, as was pointed out at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is purposeful and conserving use of the existing industrial base to produce the greatest possible product at least expense in terms of production costs and raw materials use. However, Bayzhanov, Saqiyev and Ebikenov do acknowledge a shortage of iron ores. The main source at Lisakov can't meet current needs and there are apparently problems in the quality of ores and in the extraction of by-products including phosphorus and vanadium. The Qarazhal mine is also singled out as a problem area as ore deposits are depleted.

Bayzhanov and Saqiyev and Ebikenov echo official calls for solving this potentially crippling problem through efforts to bring new iron ore mines into production, new production technology, including automatic management systems based on computers, and re-equipment of inefficient and obsolete plants. They also stress the need to extend the range of products produced by Karaganda metallurgy and provide several examples of what is being done to that end.

EKIBASTUZ TRANSMISSION LINES COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word announcement by O. Qaliyev reporting on the completion of two key Ekibastuz transmission lines. The Ekibastuz-Omby, LEI-500 high voltage line has been completed and has begun to transmit power, an event marking a major milestone in the utilization of cheap electric power generated at Ekibastuz. The new transmission line will improve the supply to electricity to the Omby region and a planned 6 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy will be transmitted through the new lines each year. Also completed was the Ekibastuz-Kokshetau segment of the Ekibastuz-Ural 1,150 volt line. Completion of these lines will free considerable amounts of rail transport formerly used to carry coal to local power stations.

SIBERIAN, CENTRAL ASIAN PLASTICS INDUSTRY EXPERIENCES RAPID GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on page 7 a 1,400-word article by Malik Abdikarimov on plastics and the Soviet and Kazakh plastics industry. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

Abdikarimov reviews the current emphasis on polymers in the Soviet Union since the 26th CPSU Congress, which called for a rapid quantitative and qualitative build-up of Soviet polymer production. He notes the great importance of polymers got preserving raw materials such as metal and wood. One ton of polymers, for example, can replace 8 tons of wood and 5 tons of metal and polymers are not subject to decay or corrosion. In treeless areas such as southern Kazakhstan, polymers do more than conserve resources, they make certain tasks possible. Polymers are cheaper and more easily produced than wood and metals.

Today, 91 percent of Soviet polymers are produced in the western part of the Soviet Union and 5 percent in Siberia and Kazakhstan. With the large scale tapping of cheap Siberian gas resources, however, polymer production in the Soviet Union will move east. The Kazakh plastics industry is centered on Omby and Shevchenko Cities. Kazakh scientists are actively seeking for new polymers to be produced with Siberian gas.

KAZAKH INDUSTRY SERIES LOOKS AT MACHINE BUILDING, TRANSPORT, CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 9-10 a 1,400-word article by economist-historian Bolebay Isabekov on the Kazakh machinery building, transport and construction industries. The article is the fifth in a series of articles published under the heading "The Leninist Policy" and the regular rubric "University of Economic Problems."

Bolebay discusses each of the three areas that are the subject of his article historically, noting their respective roles in Kazakh development. In terms of machinery building, Isabekov records the total absence of a Kazakh machinery industry before the revolution and its rapid emergence since then. Current plans call for a 1.5 fold increase in the output of the industry by the end of the current 5-year plan with more than 400 different kinds of machinery to be produced in Kazakhstan.

Isabekov gives a detailed history of the creation of the various Kazakh rail lines and of their development from a total of 2,081 kilometers in 1913 to 14,240 kilometers in 1980. Recently, 1,100 kilometers more were added with the completion of the Sayaq-Aqtoghay mainline.

SERIOUS ALMA-ATA AIR POLLUTION WORSENS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Professor M. Dauletbaqova, prorektor for scientific research at the Alma-Ata State Medical Institute, on research being carried out by her institute on the effects of Alma-Ata environmental and noise pollution on the health of its inhabitants. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science Forum."

The 26th CPSU Congress set out a complex program of scientific research that placed high demands on Soviet scientists. As part of its contributions towards carrying out this program, the Alma-Ata State Medical Institute is engaged in a large scale research program to identify polluting and other

negative factors in Alma-Ata's environment and determine their effects on the physiology of the inhabitants of the city.

It's no secret, Dauletbaqova begins, that chemical, physical and biological influences of man's work place and residence can have a negative impact upon his physiology. Alma-Ata has a major problem with air pollution, she goes on, due to poor air circulation. Research has shown, Dauletbaqova notes, that, on the average or at times of maximum concentration, smoke pollution there was 11.6 times greater than the maximum permissible levels, soot 27 times, coal dust 31 times, acid anhydride pollution 5 times and nitrate dust 10 times above permissible levels in 1976. Three years later, in 1979, levels were even higher and air pollution components now average 24-40 times above acceptable levels. Also a problem in Alma-Ata is chemical and micro-organism pollution of drinking water and a high background noise level, 80-90 decibels. Dauletbaqova notes that much of her institute's research is now concentration on determining the clinical impact of such pollution levels and contamination.

KOMSOMOL JOURNAL INTRODUCES NEW ENVIRONMENTAL RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on page 19 a 1,000-word editorial note and article by Musilim Baytenov, department chief of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Botanical Institute, introducing a new rubric, the "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Little Red Book," which is to be devoted to articles on the rare floral species of the KaSSR. Kazakhstan, the editorial note begins, is rich in all forms of plant life. However, it continues, as rich as this plant life is, it must be protected and used wisely to prevent its destruction.

In 1978, the editorial note goes on, the first of two volumes of the Kazakh "Red Book" of endangered species appeared. This first volume was on endangered fauna, but a second volume, on endangered flora, appeared in 1981. In response to the effort represented by the writing of the Kazakh floral "Red Book," the note continues, BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK is introducing its new rubric "Little Red Book" to inform the public about endangered plant species and encourage mass participation in their protection.

In the first article published under the new rubric, Musilim Baytenov describes the all but extinct Berqara River Poplar, now limited to a stand of 10 or so trees in a remote area of the Karatau Mountains, and the reasons for its present endangered state. According to Baytenov, the tree was once widespread in Kazakhstan in the Ice Age but became a good source for fuel and building materials for early man with devastating results for the tree. He stresses the need for strict, effective protection of this remnant of what once was a common component of the Kazakh natural environment.

SUPPLIES OF PRECIOUS FRESH WATER MUST BE CONSERVED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by S. Abishev, chief of the Subterranean Water Protection Division of the "Kazgidpogeologiya" Scientific Production

Union's Experimental Methods Division, and F. Shestakov, senior research worker of the Hydro-Geological and Hydro-Physical Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the problem of fresh water supply in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science Forum."

Fresh water supply is one of the key problems of the KaSSR, but in spite of this there is currently considerable waste. Artesian wells, Abishev and Shestakov go on, are left running continuously, for example, wasting water and causing water tables to fall.

A new system of fines for overconsumption of water has been introduced with the current year, but enforcement is still lax and many industries either lack water meters or have inaccurate ones. A stricter accounting is needed.

In the course of their discussion, Abishev and Shestakov note that water is comparatively expensive but not overly so in the KaSSR. Whereas the Soviet range for a cubic meter of fresh water is from .1 to 2.72 rubles, the range is .98 to 1.78 rubles in the KaSSR. The cheapest is from Lake Balkash and the most expensive from Lakes Embi, Oyyl and Saghyz.

EXPERT DENIES SIBERIAN RIVERS PROJECT WILL HARM ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 28 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word interview with Academician Shapyq Shokiuly Shokin, director of the Kazakh Energetics Scientific Research Institute, on Kazakh water problems and the potential role of the Siberian rivers and other projects for solving them. The interview is published under the regular rubric "Questions to Look Into" and was conducted by writer Qalmuqan Isabayev.

Shokin is asked in the interview about the Ertis-Karaganda Canal as a precursor in miniature of the Siberian rivers project, about the present state of planning for the latter project itself, the nature of the opposition to it, his own views on specific objections raised, the relationship of the Siberian rivers project to the Aral Sea problem, the reasons for environmental damage along the Ertis after the construction of the Buqtyrma State Electrical Station and certain misconceptions about Siberian waters and their connection with Kazakhstan. The body of the interview, however, is taken up with a defense of the Siberian rivers project against its critics.

Shokin divides these objections into three categories: scientific, constructional and "resistance of the new." Among the objections discussed is that a reduction of fresh water flow into the Arctic Ocean will result in decreased ice formation there and flooding of some coastal areas, that a shortage of drinking water will result for those downstream on the Ob', that Siberian rivers may salt up for lack of flow, that diversion of Siberian waters will harm regional drainage and the project may seriously harm the environment, among other things, through exchanges of cold and warm region fauna and flora.

In answering the objections about water loss, Shokin notes that the amount of water taken will be too small to have much impact, only 25 cubic kilometers at

first and 60 cubic kilometers later, out of a total Ob' flow of 400 cubic kilometers annually (total fresh water flow from Soviet territory into the Arctic Ocean each year is 2,000 cubic kilometers). He denies that the project will have any of the other ill-effects suggested either, but does acknowledge that many questions about the project remain unanswered. However, he continues, 150 research organizations, including 10 in the KaSSR (one of them his own), are actively working on the project and its problems so that the answers will be forthcoming before the project is completed.

On the highly damaging Buqtyrma State Electrical Station, which has resulted in a major environmental deterioration along parts of the Ertis flood plain, Shokin does admit to a "bad ... one-sided plan" but does note efforts to solve the problem through diversion of Siberian waters as part of the Siberian rivers project. Apparently this can be done without major replanning.

Shokin repeatedly ridicules opponents of the Siberian project in his remarks and attempts to suggest that their ideas are half-baked. In his final words he underscores the fact that Kazakhstan's water shortage is so severe that Soviet planners have no choice but to proceed. The interviewer himself may be among opponents to the project, judging by his questions.

MASS DESTRUCTION OF KAZAKH WILDLIFE BY AGRICULTURE MUST STOP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by S. Makhmutov calling for an end to large scale destruction of Kazakh wildlife in the name of agriculture. The article is published under the rubric "Man and Nature" and the subrubric "Economy and Ecology."

Today, if agriculture is not developed, the economy of the nation will not be improved and it will be impossible to raise the living standards of the people. However, in developing agriculture upon a scientific and technological basis we must take care not to have an overly negative impact upon the natural environment.

As things stand now, the shape of the land is being completely altered by technological means and the environment of the birds and other animals living on it is becoming unrecognizable and, in some cases, totally uninhabitable for them. Moreover, the process of technological development of the land itself destroys much of its fauna as does harvesting, hay-making and other agricultural activities. Harvest equipment, for example, destroys nests and lairs of birds and field animals and crushes them by the hundreds.

Makhmutov underscores the fact that he is not proposing a total cessation of all agricultural activities harming animals, but is merely supporting a minimalization of fauna loss through care, attention and technical redesign where necessary. Agriculture, he suggests, can be far less environmentally harmful and destructive than it is.

Makhmutov also expresses concern in his article over the misuse of mineral fertilizers, insecticides and other agricultural chemicals that are being allowed

to enter the environment freely. He likewise stresses the need to protect reed resources since they constitute an important part of the Kazakh natural environment and afford protection and shelter to wild animals. Makhmutov also calls for a census of agricultural animal kills to determine the scope of the problem.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SURVEY CONDEMNS SURVIVAL OF LARGE KAZAKH WEDDING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by distinguished KaSSR Cultural Worker Abduali Qaraghulov summarizing the results of a survey carried out among persons being treated at Alma-Ata's Qarghaly Sanatorium Outpatient Clinic on some of their thoughts on the "cultural levels" of daily life and ways to raise them. The article is published under the rubric "Advice Column" and is part of continuing discussion in this area by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN.

A large portion of Qaraghulov's article is devoted to the problem of marriage feasts that "get out of hand" and become orgies of eating, drinking and boasting with hosts cataloging their accomplishments, parading their wealth and generally "setting a bad example" for the younger generation. Qaraghulov, claiming to speak for many Kazakhs surveyed, calls for more dignified marriage feasts having an educational value for the young and offering an example of high cultural levels and sophistication. Qaraghulov also calls for making wedding feasts expressions of the changes that have taken place in and the good life of an entire community since such festivals should not just express the cultural levels of an individual but of a collective as a whole.

AKTYUBINSK POSTAL AUTHORITY COVERS UP PACKAGE LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by T. Ysraqov exposing incompetent and criminal communications authorities in Aktyubinsk Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Honest Service to the People."

At first glance, everything seemed to be in order with the Aktyubinsk Oblast Production-Technical Communications Administration. Plans were being fulfilled, work was being done and problems solved, or so it seemed. A glance below the surface, however, revealed a real muddle of confusion, chaos and criminality.

On the one hand, the telephone system works poorly, with long waits for long distance service. On the other, there are problems with newspaper deliveries--local papers are a day late, papers from outlying areas are a week late. In addition 175 parcels were lost in 1979, 200 in 1980 and more than 50 a quarter in 1982.

The problem of lost packages, moreover, it turns out, has been a problem since 1976 but has come to official attention only recently. Before that the authorities had had the impression that the post agency of the communications authority, the office losing the packages, had been operating well and efficiently.

And there was good reason for this impression, Ysqaqov continues, namely altered records and a cover up.

S. Orazghaliyev, Ysqaqov goes on, the chief of the post agency, simply failed to record the number of packages being lost and illegally extorted money from post agency employees to repay patrons their losses. Recently, however, the problem became too large to hide and the whole sordid business has become public knowledge.

Ysqaqov summarizes actions taken against Orazghaliyev, suggesting that he is, in fact, being made a scapegoat for others. Ysqaqov calls upon local party and other officials to end the problems of the communications administration once and for all.

KAZAKHS INVESTIGATE ABAT-BAYTAQ MAUSOLEUM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 20-21 a 1,300-word article by S. Azhigaliyev, worker of the KASSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, on the Abat-Baytaq Mausoleum of Khobdinskiy Rayon of Aktyubinsk Oblast and its uniqueness in Kazakh architectural history. The article is published under the regular rubric "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Archaeological Expedition."

In recent years, Azhigaliyev begins, investigators of the early religious monumental art of the Kazakhs have increasingly turned their attention to western Kazakhstan which has proved to be virgin territory for their inquiries. Moreover, not only is the area rich in monuments, but they are of a unique style not found in other parts of Kazakhstan that is, by and large, native to the area and reflect nomadic traditions of architecture.

However, Azhigaliyev continues, our investigations, including a 1979 expedition to little known monuments in Aktyubinsk Oblast, have done no more than scratch the surface and the area south of the Emby River remains largely unexplored. In fact, he goes on, it is a rich area of potential investigation with an uninterrupted series of mausoleums and other monuments extending from the Middle Ages to the early 20th century.

Azhigaliyev describes one of these monuments in detail, the Baytaq or Abat-Baytaq mausoleum of the 14th-15th century. He traces the history of its discovery, describes the monument itself, relates it to other similar monuments within and without the area and stresses its uniqueness as a Kazakh architectural monument. In his discussion, he repeatedly calls for better investigation of this and other south Emby monuments.

GROWING NUMBERS OF VEHICLES COMPLICATE TASK OF ALMA-ATA TRAFFIC POLICE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,200-word article by police colonel Nilolay Alekseyev, chief of the State Vehicle Inspectorate under the Alma-Ata City Internal

Affairs Administration, on traffic problems and traffic control in the Kazakh capital. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science in Service to the People."

The 20th century is the age of space, of cybernetics and also of the automobile, and the USSR is a leader in this area with 2,199,000 vehicles produced last year including 787,000 trucks and 1,327,000 light vehicles.

The great expansion of vehicles on the roads, coupled with the high speeds of modern trucks and cars, cause problems for the State Vehicle Inspectorate. Alekseyev describes its operations beginning with a historical synopsis of Russian and Soviet traffic law and then moving on to the methods currently employed by the inspectorate to monitor and control traffic in Alma-Ata. He notes, for example, the existence of a computerized control center at inspectorate headquarters that is constantly updated with information by special monitoring points and also describes the inspectorate's diagnostic center that carries out vehicles inspections. Alma-Ata, with a total population of a little over 1 million, currently has 130,000 vehicles.

MUSEUM PRESENTATION FOCUSES ON DEDE KORKUT THEME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 January 1983 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Taraqov announcing a forthcoming presentation on the Dede Korkut theme. The article is published under the rubric "The People, A Treasury of Art."

The Mukhtar Awezov Museum (of Alma-Ata), in association with the regular program of the People's University on Kazakh literature and art, will be offering a series of presentations on the "Book of Dede Korkut" with the participation of noted traditional singer Musabek Zharqynbekov. Zharqynbekov, who is a folklorist trained in the Kazakh oral tradition, will perform various old Kazakh lays and songs associated with Dede Korkut and his time. The article provides detailed information on Zharqynbekov's background and past efforts, in cooperation with many others, to study and record traditional Kazakh lays and songs. The presentations are part of a continuing emphasis on the common Turkic literature of the past.

KAZAKH STUDENTS POORLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 28 January 1983 carries on page 10 a 2,400-word article by leading KaSSR Worker in People's Education Yesbergen Yestayev on the poor quality education being received by many Kazakh students and their poor preparation for college. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

Kazakh students, even leading "gold medalists," are being rejected in record numbers by colleges and universities. Detailed examination of their work, moreover, shows functional illiteracy on a massive scale and extremely poor training in mathematics and the sciences. As a result, he goes on, Kazakh

higher education institutions are only able to fill their enrollment quotas through admitting students via "special paths," e.g. from the military, etc.

Looking for the causes of this situation, Yestayev discovers a universal lack of attention to real qualifications for diplomas and certificates, a non-existent review process on gold medal and other awards, acute shortages of lab equipment and experimental materials, lack of control over educational content from above, poorly qualified teachers, students who fail to understand what is expected of them and a lack of emphasis on homework. Yestayev calls for higher standards for students entering college, better experienced teachers, improved material bases for the schools and more control and supervision from above. One major problem, judging from Yestayev's account, is that Kazakh pedagogical institutions themselves receive poorly qualified students and prepare poorly qualified teachers while many of the best in the education system seek jobs outside it. Also a problem apparently is a lack of appropriate teaching materials and texts in the Kazakh language, although this is not mentioned directly.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS VESTIGES IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by O. Qashqarov, teacher at the Matay Bayysov imeni Middle School (Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast), on his efforts, and those of his fellow teachers, to deal with religious vestiges among middle school students. The article is published under the regular rubric "School Life."

Qashqarov describes, in this context, efforts made in his school to reeducate three believer students in atheism. He shows how their religious views were resulting in poor academic performance, anti-social behavior and social isolation and details the specific methods, including teachers and communist agitators working directly with the three students, confrontations with their fellow students on questions of atheism and visits to the believers' homes, employed in a reeducation process which, Qashqarov stresses, was ultimately successful and led to total behavioral changes. In his article, Qashqarov also reviews his school's atheism work in general, including use of physical and biological sciences lessons to propagandize atheism.

KAZAKH 'OTAN' SOCIETY MEETING DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 147, January 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word unsigned report on a recently convened plenum of the Administration of the Kazakh "Otan" Society, which is charged with maintaining cultural connections with Kazakh and Uighur emigres living abroad. The plenum was keynoted by Academician Smet Kenesbayev, who discussed the current position of the KaSSR as a multi-national, multi-cultural state and outlined what the "Otan" Society is now doing to meet the "cravings" of emigre Kazakhs and Uighurs for the culture of the Kazakhstan homeland. To this end, he noted in his speech, efforts are being made to send literary works, school texts, dictionaries, collections of songs and of poetry to Kazakhs and Uighurs living abroad, with two specially written manuals for learning modern Kazakh and modern

Uighur scheduled for publication during the present year. Also discussed by Kenesbayev were the publication of the paper BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh and Uighur and the many visits by Kazakh and Uighur emigres to the homeland. He noted, in particular, the presence of emigre children in KaSSR schools and pioneer camps and other recreational facilities. Also among participants in the plenum was Jolqarnai Qaji, imam of the Dzhambul oblast Merke Mosque, and other Moslem clergy.

ARTICLE CALLS FOR REPUBLIC COOPERATION IN INVESTIGATING COMMON TURKIC LINGUISTIC PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 148, January 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Belbuteiuy and Enesuy, junior research workers of the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on a conference of young Turkologists recently convened in Alma-Ata. In terms of numbers, Belbuteiuy and Enesuy begin, the 40 million persons speaking some 25 Turkic languages rank second only to the Slavs in the Soviet Union. The languages spoken by them, moreover, have great sociological, ideological and political importance; thus the special significance of their linguistic investigation today.

With this introduction, Belbuteiuy and Enesuy review the circumstances giving rise to the recently held conference and the wide range of topics discussed. They stress the close relationships of the Turkic languages--even to the degree of mutual comprehensibility for knowledgeable speakers of Noghay, Karakalpak, Bashqurt, Khirghiz and Kazakh, on the one side, and Uighur, Uzbek, Azeri, Turkmen and Turkish, on the other--and the great need for joint investigation of a common Turkic linguistic past and present. The authors suggest, moreover, that the conference is only the first step towards this end and that inter-republic scholastic exchanges will be stepped up in the future. The Soviet Union as the Turkic homeland is stressed.

International

IT'S UP TO THE AMERICANS IN NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 January 1983 carries on page 14 a 2,000-word article by Kamal Smaylov on the dangers of the nuclear arms race. The article is published under the rubric "Humanity Calls."

Thirty-seven years ago the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Now there are more than 50,000 atomic weapons, in all a million times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb; 3.5 tons of TNT for every human on earth. The nuclear arsenal still grows with the United States now undertaking a major build-up with the claim that the Soviet Union is leading in the nuclear arms race, and in fact, Smaylov admits, an arms build-up is going on both sides.

Smaylov looks at the arms race in detail, cataloging the respective arsenals of both the West and the Soviet Union, predictably concluding that it is in fact the West rather than the Soviet Union that is ahead and still building up its offensive capabilities. He stresses the great destructiveness of nuclear

war, its potential for ending life on earth and the great danger of an "automatic" or accidental nuclear war with the deployment of new, short-warning-time Pershing IRBMS. He restates Soviet disarmament offers and calls upon the United States to make the next move.

KIRGHIZ SSR

· Political Affairs

SPEECHES AT KIRGHIZ PLENUMS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 2 December 1982 page 2 carries an abbreviated 3,600-word account of a speech by Ye. G. Semenenko, second secretary of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, on the tasks of further strengthening the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of young people by the republic's Komsomol organizations in conformity with the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th LKSM Congress. Semenenko devotes much of his speech to "shortcomings and formalism" in the organization of work responsibilities for young people. For instance, although in recent months 1,500 young volunteers have been sent out by the Komsomol of Kirghizia to the construction sites of a gold mine and a carpet combine and to sites in Frunze, the need for construction cadres has not nearly been met. Semenenko also criticizes the "very many" shortcomings in the activity of the Sputnik tourist bureau and the serious deficiencies in some rayon Komsomol organizations in the preparation of young people for military service, and he insists that it is necessary for Komsomol committees to struggle decisively against any influence of religious fanatics upon the young. On page 1 of the same issue of the newspaper is the 500-word announcement of the plenum at which this speech was given. The announcement contains information on changes in personnel, such as a change in the leadership of the Sputnik tourist bureau, not to be found in the short KirTAG account of the plenum published in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 1 December 1982 page 1. In addition, LENINCHIL JASH 28 December 1982 page 2 carries a 4,300-word abbreviated version of a speech presented by the new first secretary of the Kirghizia Komsomol Central Committee, O.A. Abdykalykov, at the fourth plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee 25 December 1982. Abdykalykov surveys some achievements of Komsomol members in the past year and the tasks ahead in 1983. One point emphasized by him is that the republic's Komsomol organizations are not sufficiently taking advantage of reserves and opportunities in the formation of Komsomol-youth brigades; in the republic as a whole only 10 percent of the young people, and in the countryside only 7.5 percent, have been organized into youth collectives. He also stresses the role of young people in overcoming problems in certain key sectors of the economy, in transportation, capital construction, and food production.

KIRGHIZ FIRST SECRETARY SUPPORTS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 12, December 1982 pages 20-31 carries a 5,000-word article by Turdakun Usubaliyev, first secretary of the

CPK Central Committee, titled "Soviet Kirghizia in the United Family of Fraternal Peoples." This article introduces a set of articles devoted to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, a series which makes up almost all of this issue of KOMMUNIST, with the exception of material pertaining to the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Usubaliyev begins the article with a tribute to Brezhnev and with praise for the new party leader Yuriy Andropov. He illustrates the progress made in the republic over the last 60 years by contrasting the conditions prevailing in Kirghizia early in the century with the present-day situation. At one point, he emphasizes the role of the Russian language as the language of communication between nationalities, but he also maintains that the further development of the Kirghiz language in the republic is inseparable from the spread of Russian and alludes to the publication of dictionaries and the Kirghiz encyclopedia as measures promoting the development of the Kirghiz language. In this article, Usubaliyev does not refer to problem areas in the economy of the republic, and he touches upon international topics only very briefly.

Economics

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN KIRGHIZIA SHOWS SEVERE SHORTFALLS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 December 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on agricultural development in Kirghizia this year. According to the article, farmers in the republic have harvested a good crop of sugar beet seed for use in the fields of other republics next year. The editorial also notes successes in the harvest of potatoes and vegetables as well as good crop results in some areas, but it also mentions serious shortcomings. Panfilovskiy Rayon is singled out as failing to keep up with last year's pace in the sale of meat and milk to the state. In addition, the editorial points out that the wintering campaign for livestock will be especially difficult this year in connection with the lower supply of fodder resulting from the drought and shortage of irrigation water earlier in the year. The campaign is called a test in which the fate of the plan targets of not only 1983 but also the whole 11th Five-Year period will be resolved. On the same page of the newspaper is an 800-word report on the economic progress of Kirghizia in the first 10 months of the year in industry, capital construction, transportation, and agriculture. According to the report, when taken as a whole, 1,771,400 tons of fodder were prepared in the January-October period, which represents 90 percent of the plan. This amounts to 228,000 less than was produced in the same period last year. On 24 December 1982 page 1 the same newspaper carries an 800-word report on economic results achieved during the first 11 months of the year in industry and agriculture. The report asserts that the harvest of field crops and fodder has been completed for the year and that good results were obtained in the preparation of tobacco, potatoes, and honey as compared with last year. However, as of 1 December, farms prepared only 500,800 quintals of grain crop seed (other than corn), or 80 percent of what is required. Osh Oblast, with 31 percent, and Alamedinskiy Rayon, with 47 percent, were the regions with the lowest indices in this regard. Although the sale of livestock and poultry, milk, and wool exceeded that of last year in the republic as a whole, Osh Oblast, with 75 percent of the plan, and some other areas have lagged behind in this respect. The average output of milk

per cow up to 1 December was 2,416 kilograms, as compared to 2,453 last year, again with Osh Oblast showing results poorer than last year's output.

CONSTRUCTION OF KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE COMBINE UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINSHIL JASH in Kirghiz 25 December 1982 page 2 carries a 500-word article by E. Prokhorovskiy on the construction of the Kirghiz Gold Mine Combine in Toguz-Toro (Naryn Oblast). While much has been accomplished since 1978 when construction began, there are many complex problems yet to be resolved, especially when the problems are viewed from a long-term perspective. Prokhorovskiy states that in general the present-day state of construction at the combine is unsatisfactory, and that if at least 20 million rubles worth of work is carried out each year in 1983-1985, will construction be completed by the end of the current five-year plan. The reasons for the unsatisfactory progress include the distance of the construction site from supplies, the shortage of labor, and a weakness in the organization of work. For instance, in No 264 Mobile Mechanized Column there should be at least 1,200 builders, but there are only 500 at present. In addition, many construction foremen and superintendents come from agricultural construction projects, and they thus lack the experience needed for working in the construction of a gold mine combine. Prokhorovskiy concludes his article by noting that the year plan for many construction projects is in danger of not being fulfilled and by warning that this matter should cause the KiSSR Ministry of Construction to do some more thinking.

KIRGHIZ CONTROL COMMITTEES URGED TO EXERCISE LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 December 1982 carries on page 2, a page devoted to the activities of the republic's People's Control organization, a 1,000-word article by T. Amanaliyev, first deputy chairman of the KiSSR People's Control Committee. Amanaliyev presents his assessment of the problems facing his organization: despite the 109,000 people's inspectors in the republic, they lag behind the level of demand and permit many shortcomings in the realm of organization. In the last 2 years people's inspectors have conducted superficially. The reason for this, according to Amanaliyev, is that rayon, city, and oblast control committees have weakened their leadership over the groups and posts that they serve. Another basic cause of passivity among control organizations lies in the neglect of established rules. Amanaliyev also complains about the lack of proper training for many of the republic's people's inspectors. When report-and-election meetings are held in 1983 in control groups and posts, they must ensure the strengthening of the system and the activation of its lower units.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RUSSIAN THEATER GROUP FAULTED FOR APATHY TOWARD KIRGHIZ WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 2 December 1982 pages 12-13 carries a 1,600-word article by B. Alagushov highly critical of various aspects of theater life in the capital city of Kirghizia, Frunze. To

Alagushov, it is regrettable that the A. Malydybayev Opera and Ballet Theater is not staging the new works of local authors. In fact, for 8 years the Malydybayev Theater has not performed even a single new opera by a Kirghiz composer. Although one Kirghiz ballet was staged last year, the one before that was performed 6 years ago. Alagushov maintains that while the main fault for this lies with composers who avoid writing such works, the leadership of the theater is also to blame for failing to cooperate with composers in developing this complex art form. In fact, the initiative in giving assistance to inexperienced composers in their creative work should be on the part of the theater's leaders; otherwise, the operatic genre suffers. Alagushov also criticizes the Malydybayev Theater for failing to make efforts to attract spectators--a dereliction that once led to a turnout of only 30 spectators at a recent performance of a ballet by a Kirghiz. But according to Alagushov, the Malydybayev Theater is not the only one in Frunze to witness a drop in the number of spectators from year to year; the N. K. Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater is also failing to cultivate potential audiences. This theater has performed only eight works by Kirghiz writers since its inception 47 years ago. In recent years, the Russian Theater has completely severed its ties with local authors for some reason. Finally, Alagushov complains about general inadequacies in the advertising of current theater productions in Frunze.

NEED FOR ATHEIST PROPAGANDA IN KIRGHIZIA CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 9 December 1982 pages 12-13 carries a 2,100-word article by A. Kaybyldayev, which is a contribution to a contest sponsored in part by the newspaper for the best writing on the topic of atheism. Kaybyldayev is concerned with certain undesirable features found in customary practices of the Kirghiz which he attributes to the influence of religion. In honoring the dead at the time of burial, every people has traditions. It is bad, however, when this tradition involves slaughtering two or three large animals, the consuming of vodka, and giving money. He points out that the Uzbeks, who know the suras of the Quran better than the Kirghiz, honor their dead with recitations from the Quran and do not engage in the sacrifice of animals or in measuring generosity by the wasteful squandering of money. He also condemns the "petty bourgeois, philistine" attitude in some people that is demonstrated most vividly in the exchange of gifts at the time of a wedding. He also discusses the practice of "tergoo," conventionalized forms of address, which arose from former class inequality but today has developed into a means of showing respect to others. He criticizes those overzealous atheists who interpret modern forms of the "tergoo" in a one-sided fashion and consider it as a totally harmful custom. Kaybyldayev, however, sees much of the positive in certain forms of respect. He concludes his article by maintaining that in the face of imperialist assaults on the Soviet Union, atheist propaganda cannot be relaxed for even a minute but must be conducted on three main fronts--among teenagers, parents, and young adults.

LACK OF KIRGHIZ FOLK ITEMS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 December 1982 page 3 carries an 800-word article by T. Tologonov on the Kyyal Association of folk handicraftsmen. Tologonov cites many of the awards received by the

association and its successes in plan fulfillment, but he maintains that the work of the association is not without its shortcomings. In particular, he feels it would be good if the association would investigate the wide variety of Kirghiz national dress and crafts more and satisfy fully the growing demand of the people for such goods. He lists a number of traditional Kirghiz items that he believes the association should not be neglecting. He also complains of the limited selection of national handicrafts available at the three branches of the Kyyal Association in Frunze; aside from certain standard items, the rest of the shelves are stocked with souvenirs, ceramics, crystal goods, and chess sets. According to Tolokonov, in these stores, "there are as yet very few of the Kirghiz national goods and clothing that have been in use since the days of our ancestors...."

KIRGHIZ ENCYCLOPEDIA HEAD DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 December 1982 page 3 carries a 1,500-word interview with B. Oruzbayeva, chief editor of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia, an academician with the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences, and a doctor of the philological sciences. The brief introduction to the interview notes that the latest volume in the encyclopedia, a special Russian-language volume devoted to the Kirghiz SSR, has recently appeared and that when the Kirghiz-language version of this volume and an index appear, this will mark the completion of the encyclopedia. Oruzbayeva mentions that of the 26,363 articles in the encyclopedia 30 percent deal with Kirghiz national or local topics. She states that the publication run was 25,000 copies, of which 1,000 went to readers abroad, in Bulgaria, Japan, France, the United States, Hong Kong, etc. In discussing future plans for the encyclopedia staff, she points to the experiences amassed by other republics in compiling encyclopedias devoted to specific topics, such as the encyclopedia of cybernetics in the Ukraine and of cotton growing in Uzbekistan, and states that she thinks it would be possible to compile an encyclopedia on livestock raising or perhaps the Kirghiz national epic the "Manas." But she qualifies her proposal by adding, "of course, the future will tell about this."

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN KIRGHIZIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 12, December 1982 pages 1-13 carries a 6,800-word leading article by Amanbek K. Karypkulov, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPKi Central Committee and a corresponding member of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, on the educational system in Kirghizia as a part of the educational system of the entire country. He is mainly concerned with the historical developments and theoretical considerations underlying the system. For instance, he cites 10 principles arising from the bases of the Leninist nationality policy that demonstrate the democraticism of the socialist system of universal education as contrasted with the system in capitalist countries. He also examines the role of vocational and technical educational institutions in building up the working class from among nationalities like the Kirghiz so as to expand the main social force behind the internationalization of peoples. There is also much interchange among the republics of the USSR for educational purposes: every year more than 1,000 young people, mainly Kirghiz, are sent from the KiSSR to educational

facilities in the RSFSR and other republics, and nearly 300 people come to study in the educational institutions of Kirghizia. Immediately following this article on pages 14-18 of the journal is a 1,900-word article by Mukash Bazarkulov, the KiSSR minister of education, surveying the progress made in Kirghizia in the field of education. One feature of present-day education in the republic emphasized by Bazarkulov is the language of instruction and the study of the Russian language in the schools. Thus, 24 percent of all pupils in the republic study in schools conducted in two or three languages, and in some rayons 90 percent of the pupils in schools where instruction is in Russian are Kirghiz. Following this on pages 18-22 is a 2,300-word article by N. I. Ivanenko, first deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, surveying the 10 higher education institutions in the republic. One issue discussed by Ivanenko concerns the preparation of a professorial-teaching staff for higher and secondary specialized institutions: in some disciplines, in particular in physics, mathematics, and the technical sciences, the training of scientific cadres is proceeding slowly.

Military

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZIA DOSAAF ORGANIZATION SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 2 December 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article apparently connected with the current report-and-election meetings of the committees of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy KiSSR. The editorial states that the DOSAAF organization of Kirghizia has achieved a great deal in providing a military-patriotic education for young people, and certain local schools are cited as exemplary in this matter. But in other schools instructional materials and technical equipment are not being used widely, and the experience of advanced schools is not being disseminated. There are not just a few DOSAAF primary organizations in which work is treated formally and is limited to the collection of membership dues. It is well known that in many schools there are not opportunities to develop technical and military-applied types of sports, a circumstance which is having an adverse effect upon expanding the mass nature of these sports and upon raising the skills of athletes. In the 10th Five-Year Plan period, houses of military-technical preparedness and sports complexes have been built in some cities and rayons of the republic, and during the current 5-year period such work will be carried out on a large scale. However, there are a number of shortcomings in the construction of such sites.

Economics

TAJIK WOMEN GRADUATES FAIL TO ENTER JOB MARKET

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ZANONI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 900-word article, "The Flood," by Akobir Narziyev.

The article is a biographical sketch of Onajon Sattorova, who was elected to the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party in 1981. She graduated from the pedagogical institute in Dushanbe in 1974 and became a middle school teacher of English, later a school director. She is concerned with the large number of girls who simply return home when they finish middle school. Sattorova attributes this to parental insistence which ignores the daughters' own wishes. She works for the more active involvement of women in public affairs.

FEW WOMEN WORK IN TAJIK FACTORIES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ZANONI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 8, August 1982 carries on page 10 a 600-word article, "Khosiat," by Otamurod Bekmurodov.

The article focuses on the importance of women working in factories by discussing one woman, Khosiat Qurbonova, who works at a machine factory in Kuliab, where she is a foreman and leader of a women's group. The article points out that one should not assume that only men can or do work in factories. However there are very few women working at Khosiat Qurbonova's factory. At the end of the article the author notes a general shortage of skilled workers at that factory and comments that the situation would improve if there were a vocational-technical school nearby.

FACTORY COMPLEX ATTRACTS WOMEN WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ZANONI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 9, September 1982 carries on pages 12-13 a 900-word article, "Celebration in the Complex," by Mahbuba Ne'matova.

The article is a positive portrayal of women's employment at a silk spinning and weaving complex in Dushanbe. The plant is one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Tajik SSR and employs some 2,200 workers, most of them women, from 32 Soviet nationalities.

When the factory first opened in 1932, it attracted women to work there. These earliest women workers agitated among their friends to come do "liberated work." Perfidious religious believers feared women going to work at this factory and killed two of the first who did so. However this did not stop the growth of female employment there.

Regarding the women working there now, the point is made that this is a good job to have when one's children have grown up and left home and the mother is lonely, or in any case, has less work to do around the house. At some unspecified time in the past decade, a shortage of workers at the plant led to the recruiting of more than 500 rural young women who had graduated from middle schools to come work at the factory. The factory provides its workers with various services, including several dining facilities, shops, two kindergartens, a pharmacy, and a dormitory. More than 800 workers' children can go to a Pioneer vacation camp. The factory gives workers vacations in health resorts and trips to other Soviet republics and foreign countries.

TAJIK AGRICULTURE NEEDS SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 12, December 1982 carries on pages 20-24 a 1,880-word unsigned article, "Resolutions of the 7th Plenum of the Communist Party of Tajikistan."

The article begins with a favorable assessment of the production of cereals and animal feed grain in the Tajik SSR but then states that some rayons "have been lagging behind for no reason." Some places have not introduced the technology for cultivating corn as a feed grain. There are problems with inadequate planting and irrigation. Pastures and unirrigated lands are not used well. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses harvested little grain for human or animal consumption. In many cases fertilizer was not applied to the land where cereals were grown. The Tajik SSR ministries and agencies that are in charge of irrigating new lands and improving agriculture are not making a vigorous effort. There are also problems in employing agricultural technology: agricultural complexes are not being mechanized; there is a shortage of skilled machine operators. There are problems in the way agricultural labor is organized and paid. Tajik scientific institutions are not leading the way in the improvement of agriculture. Their recommendations are sometimes inappropriate. The republic ministry and agencies involved in rural construction are not fulfilling the resolutions of the May 1982 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. A wide range of construction projects, including schools and trade and public service facilities are not being completed promptly. The party also shares in the responsibility for the agricultural problems, particularly committees at the oblast', city, and rayon levels, primary party organizations, professional organizations, and Komsomol. Agricultural workers' demands for consumer goods, food, and fundamental educational and cultural services are being neglected by experts in the relevant fields. Newspapers, magazines, radio, and television do not give enough attention or provide sufficient explanation of party policy on agriculture, the aims of leaders in agricultural production, and the most successful agricultural complexes.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY IN THE UZBEK SSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent HAQIQATI UZBEKISTON in Tajiki 7 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 260-word article, "United Hearts," by Kholnazar Urolov, a candidate in philology and teacher at the F. Engels State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages in Tashkent.

In the past year, there were 43 schools of higher learning functioning in Uzbekistan with students from various nationalities of the republic and the USSR. Students also came from foreign countries on good terms with the USSR.

In schools in the Uzbek SSR, "All study the language of the Great Lenin with great zeal." Since Russian is the language of friendship among the Soviet nations, it is studied in Uzbek kindergartens, schools, and universities. If a person knows his mother tongue well and if everyone were to know Russian well then learning a host of other languages would be easier. Languages studied at the F. Engels State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages in Tashkent include English, German, French, Persian, and others.

UZBEK MILITIA ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent HAQIQATI UZBEKISTON in Tajiki 7 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article, "A Glorious Road," by M. Sultonov, who is a major-general in the militia and deputy minister of Internal Affairs.

Sultonov notes approvingly that now most leaders of internal affairs organs have middle and higher education. Young militia members attend meetings with veteran members, who teach their young co-workers about patriotism and courage. The technical equipment of the Uzbek militia is improving steadily. Its members make many contributions to science and technology. Members' knowledge of their trade and politics has increased greatly. Internal affairs organs and primary party organizations are engaged in increasing "socialist competition" in the field of ideological training. This has brought good results in such activities as clubs and film presentation as well as in the systematization of university instruction. Militia members are active in "prophylactic" groups in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, factories, and basic organizational work. The Uzbek militia is supplemented by more than 270,000 druzhiniki. Examples of druzhiniki include a rayon-level Komsomol head, a Komsomol official at the Tashkent Pediatrics Institute, students at the Tashkent justice technical school, and an assistant professor of biology at the Samarkand Agricultural Institute.

TURKMEN SSR

Economics

ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION INCREASING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 January 1983 page 2 carries a 500-word report by M. Govkyev, chairman of the Mary GRES Economic Planning Section, on recent developments in the generation of energy. "In the 2d year of the 11th Five-Year Plan GRES power has increased significantly. After adding on the sixth energy block the total energy output of the station reached 1.26 million kilowatts. Since the GRES began operation more than 35 million kilowatts have been generated. In the last jubilee year better than 6.5 million kilowatts have been produced."

TRANSITION FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TO FARMING ON KARAKUM CANAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 9 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,450-word article by A. Akmyradov on the transition from an animal herding way of life to farming as a result of the arrival of the Karakum Canal in Gyzylarbat. In this transition "difficulties which have emerged have impeded the workers of Gyzylarbat rayon." For example, "initially the people avoided farm work." Also, "water specialists, because they lacked experience in handling water had to turn off the water in July and August and, due to the dryness of the season, production was very low." To compensate for this, groups are to be sent to enterprises engaged in farming "in order to learn from their work experience."

FIRST SOLAR ELECTRICITY STATION ENTERS SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 January 1983 page 3 carries a photograph (unclear) of an engineer installing some photovoltaic cells in a solar energy station. The caption is: The first solar electricity station in Turkmenistan has been put into service. It assures the scientific center in the Ashkhabad foothills of electrical energy. Experimental equipment in the testing area was constructed in the Turkmenistan section of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute, which has established the sources of current here.

QUALITY CONTROL STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of quality control

in industrial production. "The most reliable and profitable way to further increase industrial production and raise quality and results is by mastering new and modern inspection of industrial products and installing progressive technology and new techniques. Most factories and units, ministries and departments exceed the plan with the installation of new techniques. There are still, however, some branches which are not giving enough attention to this important aspect. Included among these are the TuSSR Automobile Road Building and Construction Materials ministries, the 'Turkmenrybprom' production unit and others."

PHYSICS-TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 January 1983 page 3 carries a 1,300-word interview with Aman Ashyrov, deputy director for science of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Physics-Technology Institute, on current work. It is noted that "the institute is working on important problems such as solar-earth physical relationships, semiconductors and ultrasonics." Together with other socialist countries the institute is participating in the "Planetary Geophysical Research" project, specifically in the "International Project for Middle-Level Atmospheric Research." On the local level "our scientific research is used in many branches of our country's economy. Among them are radio-electronic and electric energy correspondences."

REPAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the maintenance of agricultural machinery. "Now there are close to 48,000 tractors, more than 10,000 cotton harvesters, 12,000 trucks and other miscellaneous agricultural equipment." Noting the priorities placed on maintenance of this equipment, it is added that "more than 10,000 tractors and similar machinery will be repaired and maintained this season." Certain regions, however, are slow in this work: "In enterprises in Krasnovodsk, Ashkhabad and Mary oblasts repair is proceeding slowly; in Gokdepe, Kaka, Sayat, Tagtabazar, Dashkhovuz and Tagta rayons repair work is being conducted extremely slowly. The reason for this is that the majority of machines are sent to repair shops from field work all at once and there are not enough mechanics to deal with them. For example, 1,680 mechanics were supposed to have been sent from kolkhozes and sovkhoses and now only 1,000 came "to do this work." Finally, party and agricultural organizations "must guarantee enough mechanics to repair the machinery."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION AT CENTER OF ATTENTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,950-word article by G. Agalyev, secretary of the TCP Krasnovodsk obkom, on progress being made in atheistic education. "In the last 2 years it has become more systematic and relevant. In the plans the strong interrelationship of atheistic education with political, work, moral,

patriotic, international, legal and esthetic education finds its expression." Also, "measures to expose the anti-social actions of pseudo-moullas have made major headway. In these, the possibilities of mass communication, village meetings, social gatherings and comrade courts are widely used." An example is given of a fireman in Gyzylarbat city who, "for a long time taught religious traditions to some believers, listened to religious programs of foreign radio stations and discussed their content in his circle. His illegal actions were examined by the comrade court of his administration and he was strongly rebuked." With regard to the "holy places," "a place illegally built at the grave of Shivanbaba was turned into a forestry school for children and turned over to the Sunt Khasardag forest preserve by decree of the soviet organs. A former shrine in Gyzylarbat was reconstructed and will open as a museum for regional historical study in a short time. Preparatory work is being done at the mausoleum of Paravbibi in order to open a branch of this museum." The problem in atheistic education at present is that many party organizations "were not interested in atheistic education for years and did not conduct a sharp enough campaign against religious thought."

PEOPLES THEATER SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 January 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "special attention is being given to raising the cultural standards of rural workers in our republic and increasing their spiritual potential." Further, "in this context the work in peoples theaters on kolkhozes and sovkhoses deserves special praise." It is added that many of these theaters show a high degree of professionalism in acting, staging and selection. "However, the peoples theater in Garrygala, Bakherden, Tagtabazar and Koneurgench rayons and the Maksim Gorkiy kolkhoz peoples theater are opening the way to indecisiveness in their methods of staging their work. Antiquated work style, only staging dramas one time, nonutilization of progressive experience and the rapid turnover of collective members exert a depressing influence on the effect of the work and its artistic depth in these collectives." It is pointed out that "all possibilities must be exploited to advance the work, to stage the plays the rural population likes frequently and to increase the expertise of every member of the drama collective."

CONTROL OVER 'PARASITES' INTENSIFIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 January 1983 page 4 carries a 1,200-word article by R. Berdiev, TuSSR minister of internal affairs, about "deviations" violating the work process. "Even now one comes across parasitic elements who, counter to the nature of our society, do not want honest work--more specifically, those who try to eat without working. Brigands and parasites are a dark legacy from the past. While there are very few of them among the soviet people, their social danger is great." It is added that "their danger is intensified due to the tendency of such people to various criminal deeds." When all attempts to convince such elements to perform work useful to society fail, "the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, by the Decree of 30 November 1982, increased the criminal responsibility

for those evading socially useful work. If a person engaged in parasitism or begging had already been sentenced under Section 1 Article 238 of the TuSSR Criminal Code to 1 year of imprisonment or corrective labor, according to the new Decree they can be imprisoned or sentenced to corrective labor for 1 to 2 years."

'PROGRESSIVE TRADITIONS' AND ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 January 1983 page 2 carries a 1,950-word article by N. Bayramsakhedov on new traditions and Islam. "A new social life, the growth of peoples knowledge, the change in the way of life, the firm implanting of technology into production-- all of these have sapped the power of religion and deprived it of its previous strength. But in family gatherings Islam has not entirely lost its position. Even in our day some people continue to practice holidays and traditions related to religion. As for Muslim clerics, all religious traditions and holidays are an important part of national life; they persistently stress ideas which they claim are national traditions and do all they can to preserve religious traditions." However, "in recent years holidays and traditions have been established in our republic in the life of the urban and rural population, and a number of old traditions have a new content. Although these do not oppose religious remnants they help to reduce the religious ideology and way of life in both content and spirit."

International

RADIO LIBERTY 'TURKESTAN DESK' ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 18 January 1983 page 3 carries a 2,200-word article attacking Radio Liberty's Turkestan Desk, specifically the Turkmen section. "Workers of Radio 'Liberty' assiduously study newspapers and magazines published in Ashkhabad. Only one thing interests them in all the media--critical materials, economic difficulties and negative events. In order to make the specific general the Munich radio saboteurs 'cover' them." Attacked by name are two Turkmen journalists working at the radio--Aman Murat and Murat Tachmurat.

AMERICA THROUGH SOVIET EYES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 7 January 1983 pages 14-15 carries a 4,200-word reportage by Yu. Izyumov on a journey made to New York, Cleveland and Chicago in which housing and food costs are discussed, i.e., "1 pound tomatoes, 60 cents; 1 pound cucumbers, \$1.60; 1 pound beef, \$4-5.00; 1 pound pork, \$2.50-3.00; wurst products, \$4-8.00." Thus, "according to our calculations it costs a family of three \$150 a week to eat." Child labor is also discussed: "children work a full day along with everyone else. Normally speaking they are paid two to three times less than adults. The broad exploitation of child labor in all branches of the American economy is an open secret."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

KOMSOMOL REPORT, ELECTION MEETINGS SUMMARIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by R.V. Abduqodirov, chief of the Department of Komsomol Organizations of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee, titled "In Harmony With the Age." Abduqodirov summarizes some of the main results and issues raised at recently completed report and election meetings of republic Komsomol organizations. An important result of the meetings was the growth of organizations in terms of size and quality. Some 88,000 workers and kolkhoz farmers were elected. Communists now head up 62.2 percent of primary Komsomol organizations, and 56 percent of these are women. Central topics at meetings included increasing Komsomol effectiveness in trade and consumer services enterprises, agricultural brigades, construction detachments, and schools.

KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO BE FACTOR IN LABOR DISCIPLINE BATTLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 January 1983 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,600-word article by A.P. Volodarskiy, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee, titled "Discipline Is the Guarantee of Success." Volodarskiy outlines current labor discipline problems and urges Komsomol committees to increase their influence over young workers in an effort to help strengthen discipline. Komsomol committees can play a key role in solving such problems because half or often more of the labor force in most enterprises is young. They can push the formation of Komsomol collectives, the use of the unregulated pay method (in which individuals get a share of the collective's pay), and conduct reviews of causes for labor turnover. He points out that too many committees do not adopt a business-like approach to problems, but are content with paperwork and official activities.

The same paper on 28 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "High Discipline Is the Guarantee of Success!" The editorial criticizes the failure of Komsomol organizations to direct serious attention to the question of loss of work time. The editorial concludes that Komsomol organizations must instill in young workers the proper attitudes toward discipline and toward protection of the people's property.

KOMSOMOL MOVES TO RAISE STUDENTS' SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "School Komsomol Organizations." The editorial deals with the problem of the continuing poor performance of republic schools in science education which was recently discussed at the Third Plenum of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee. The plenum assigned Komsomol organizations of higher and secondary specialized schools the task of indoctrinating students with a sense of responsibility toward their science studies and of cooperating with departments to raise the quality of instruction. In particular, Komsomol organizations must direct their efforts toward students in the freshman class, especially in technical schools, the majority of whom have not been mastering the various sciences, with the result that the number of students with below-average knowledge of the sciences has not been declining.

PARTY COMMITTEES CRITICIZED FOR POOR SUPERVISORY WORK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Militant Foundation of the Party." The editorial criticizes party committees for their failure to properly supervise and stimulate the work of primary party organizations. It points out that cases have been reported where party committees restrict the role of primary party organizations in production and hold back the work of farm and enterprise leaders. Some party workers rarely visit primary party organizations to provide practical assistance, with the result that party discipline is slack in such organizations and party influence is inadequate in the collectives in which they work. Partkoms must radically improve their political and organization work among primary party organizations, for it is the latter which indoctrinate workers in a spirit of loyalty to the party and of love for the Motherland.

WORK OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Communist Obligation." The editorial criticizes party organizations for their failure to motivate communists in the production place. It states that many party organizations are insufficiently concerned with the necessity of increasing the vanguardism, militancy, and activism of communists, or are passive toward their failure to carry out work assignments and party and socialist obligations. As a result, communists are not setting the proper example in the production place as the party's political soldiers. The editorial cites the "Mubarakgaz" Mining Union and sovkhozes in Leninyul Rayon of Surkhandarya Oblast where party organizations have failed to properly supervise the work of communists.

STRUCTURE OF PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Yu. Vlasov, instructor in the Party Organization Department of the CPUz Central Committee, titled "Inviolable Law."

Vlasov describes the structure and work of party commissions. There are presently over 18,000 party commissions in the republic, including more than 900 that control construction aimed at improving transport capabilities, and 3,500 that control such labor functions as plan fulfillment, economizing, workers' complaints, equipment security, introduction of new technology, mechanization, and automation. In the last 5 years, the number of members in all commissions has grown by nearly 1.5 times--40 percent are workers and 16 percent are farmers. Vlasov points out that the majority of enterprise leaders are responsive to the proposals and suggestions of control commissions, although a number are not. He also criticizes those primary party organizations who do not take full advantage of their control function to influence the administrative process often because they form control commissions only in an official sense, but do not specify their duties clearly. He concludes by urging party committees to work with such party organizations in order to increase the influence of their commissions.

PARTY PUBLISHING HOUSE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATA in Uzbek 28 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word interview with Islom Shoghulomov, director of the CPUz Central Committee Publishing House. In his response to a question on the new offset printing machinery installed at the publishing house, Shoghulomov dwells on some problems that have arisen in the operation of this machinery. He states that three of the new units were faultily manufactured by the Polygrapher Machinery Plant in Odessa. Due to these faults production at the publishing house is frequently stalled and considerable time is wasted. Presently, representatives from the Odessa plant are trying to eliminate these deficiencies which, according to Shoghulomov, should have been recognized prior to their shipping and installation. In his reply to a question about the problem of late delivery of newspapers, Shoghulomov states that a large share of the responsibility for this falls on leaders of "Soyuzpechat" and mail services subordinate to the UzSSR Ministry of Communications. He remarks: "In my view communications enterprises, mail carriers, and particularly shops trading in newspapers and journals, have to begin radically improving their work in this field. The truth is that the job of delivering newspapers and journals to agricultural workers is in a completely unsatisfactory condition."

INSTITUTE OF PARTY HISTORY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PARTY DISCIPLINES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 January 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,100-word essay by H. Tursunov, corresponding academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences [and director of the republic Institute of Party History], titled "Leninist Party Discipline." The essay addresses the general nature of party discipline and the demands it places on the behavior of communists. Tursunov traces the origins of its principles to Lenin's work on "The Children's Disease of 'Leftism' in Communism," and emphasizes that the "Rules of the CPSU" are binding. He defines the conscientious communist as one who adopts an activist and highly ethical stance in society and the production place; who fights cases of hooliganism, disrespect toward elders and women,

alcoholism, and neglect of parents: who doesn't tolerate speculation, self-interest, parasitism, claiming that unfinished work is done, or living ostentatiously or lavishly. Today, republic party organs are stepping up their organizational work to motivate workers to observe the three disciplines of party, state, and work, in order to reach new peaks of socialist competition. Tursunov concludes that this effort will demand that every communist keep the interests of the party, state, and people foremost in his mind, and that he maintain "iron discipline" and an activist attitude toward work.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DEPUTY REVIEWS LABOR DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by S. Rashidov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "Work Time Is the Nation's Wealth." Rashidov reviews some of the major causes for violations of labor and production discipline. A major problem is that numerous unions and enterprises are complacent toward late and malingering workers instead of docking them for the lost work time. A great deal of work time is lost due to hitches in the supply of materials and deficiencies in the planning and organization of labor. Equipment failures and delays in servicing and repairs contribute heavily to loss of work time. Rashidov cites as one example of the result of such problems the Kattakurgan Cotton Machinery Plant, where loss of work time amounted to 4,000 man workdays. As a second example, he cites the Vehicle Administration Departments of "Golodnostepstroy," where 1,655 man workdays were lost in 1982, a figure equivalent to the loss of 150 drivers a day. He urges PC organs to concentrate on cases of loss of work time and production of worthless goods.

UZBEK PUBLICATIONS ON COMMUNISM, INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word notice of the publication of three Uzbek books by "Uzbekistan" Publishing House titled "Books for Your World." The collective volume DUNYONI OZGARTIRUVCHI TA'LIMOT ["Doctrines That are Changing the World"] has a section containing materials on the lives of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, a section dealing with the accomplishments and tasks of developed socialism and the building of communism, and a section on the present revolutionary-transformational role of Marxism-Leninism. The collective volume RIVOJLANGAN SOTSIALIZM: NAZARIYA VA PRAKTIKA PROBLEMALARI ["Developed Socialism: Problems in Theory and Practice"] addresses urgent problems such as the characteristics of developed socialism in all phases of social life, its place in the modern world, and its effect on relations between and on the world revolutionary process. Sh. Karimov's RIVOJLANGAN SOTSIALIZM SHAROITIDA STUDENTLARNI KOMMUNISTIK RUHDA TARBIYALASH ["The Communistic Indoctrination of Students in Conditions of Developed Socialism"] deals with the party's leadership role in the indoctrination of students during the period 1959-1980, and examines three mutually related processes of indoctrination: ideological-political, ethical, and labor.

Economics

UZBEKS TO RECLAIM LANDS BY VOLGA-TEZA CANAL IN IVANOV OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Jora Kholqosimov titled "Chalice." Kholqosimov reports that G.I. Razumov, a secretary of the Ivanovo Obkom, informed him by telephone that Uzbeks will begin in 1983 to reclaim lands in the Teza River Basin. The lands are part of the 20,000 hectares which will be irrigated when the 23-kilometer Volga-Teza Canal is completed by the end of the 11th FYP.

Kholqosimov also talked to Georgiy Magradze, manager of the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust, who informed him that workers of the trust drained 25,000 hectares, performed ameliorative work on 2,000 hectares, and built 48,000 square meters housing, since its formation. Finally, Kholqosimov talked with Jumanazar Shermatov, a worker on the "Tashkent" Sovkhoz in Lesnaya Village of Novgorod Oblast, who is home on vacation in his native Chust with his Russian wife Zhenya and their two children.

TASHKENT INSTITUTES PLANS VOLGA-TEZA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 January 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by UzTAG correspondent G. Lipshits titled "Volga Construction Project Begun in Tashkent." Lipshits reports that the "Sredazgiprovodkhlompok" Planning and Research Institute in Tashkent has been drawing up plans for a canal that will carry water from the Volga River to the Teza River in Ivanovo Oblast. According to calculations, diversion of Volga water into the nearly dry Teza will make it possible to cultivate some 20,000 hectares in feed grains in the Furmanov, Rodnikov, Vichugsk, Ivanovo, Shuya Savinskiy, and Yuzhsk Rayons. The institute has sent an expedition to the region to determine the best route for the canal--through or along the edge of the Kozlov Swamp lying between the two rivers. When completed water will be pumped from a station to be erected by the Gorkiy Reservoir through the 20-23 kilometer canal.

EDITORIALS FOCUS ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Value of Minutes." The editorial deals with the loss of work time at various enterprises due to inexcusable truancy and idleness and to following procedures that are costly in terms of time. It singles out the party organizations of the Angren Ceramics Combine, Tashkent Excavator Plant, Kattakurgan Milk Plant, and Andizhan and Bukhara Textile Combines, for their neglect of such deficiencies. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "A Sense of Responsibility." The editorial urges party and enterprise leaders to improve the organization of labor, implement cost-saving programs, prevent waste, decrease labor turnover, and enforce labor discipline. It singles out enterprises of the UzSSR Ministries of Light, Food, and Cotton Industries, where considerable waste of work time is taking place;

Tashkent Oblast industrial enterprises, where violations of labor and production discipline resulted in a loss of 25 million rubles goods in 1982; and the UzSSR Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction, where numerous cases of lack of demandingness and complacency toward discipline violators are being encountered. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 January 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "Conscientious, Communist Discipline." The editorial stresses that widespread laxity of labor and production discipline are responsible for the slow increase in labor productivity, which in turn accounts for the sluggish growth of republic industrial production. In 1982 some 84 enterprises suffered a decline in production of goods due to labor discipline problems. Numerous enterprises subordinate to the UzSSR Ministries of the Cotton Cleaning, Light, and Fruit and Vegetable Industries are experiencing substantial losses in man workdays. Leaders of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry adopted a set of nine measures designed to protect the working environment in its enterprises several years ago, but has yet to implement five of them. Director Mansurov and Chief Engineer Raskov of the "Sredazgazavtomatika" Plant not only tolerate the waste of precious metal units but even permit their outside sale. One-third of the enterprises within the system of the Ministry of Consumer Services, including one-half of its enterprises in the oblasts, failed to carry out their 1982 plans. Much the same situation is found at the "Uzptitseprom" Union, and numerous enterprises and farms remain indebted to the state. Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "The Young Man's Word Is a True Word." The editorial stresses that the only way to meet the high socialist obligations pledged for 1983 is to dramatically improve the enforcement of production, plan and labor discipline. It points out that in 1982 the unsatisfactory utilization of production capabilities resulted in a shortfall of 100 million rubles industrial goods. Some ministries and agencies fail to meet their plans because they permit the waste of allocated materials and sums in construction and the incorrect utilization of labor resources--this is especially true of organizations of the UzSSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction, and of construction organizations in Kashkadarya Oblast, the "Samarkandkhimstroy" Union, and the Navoi Construction Administration. The editorial also cites the annual loss of work time due to truancy and tardiness within the system of the Ministry of the Construction Industry as being equivalent to one construction administration shutting down per day.

ENERGY CHIEF REVEALS ELECTRIC ENERGY WASTE IN INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by T. Ahmedov, chief of the UzSSR State Energy Supervision Office, titled "There's no Room for Excuses." Ahmedov provides some statistics on recent energy use in Uzbekistan and reveals that electric energy is still being wasted in republic industrial enterprises. In the last decade energy use has tripled in Uzbekistan, including 2.5 times in industry and 7 times in agriculture. During 1982 more than 35 billion kilowatt hours electricity and 20 million gigacalories thermal energy was used by consumers. Ahmedov calculates equivalents in savings of just 1 percent of electric and thermal energy consumption: 4 million kilowatt hours in consumer sector, 190 million kilowatt hours in industry, 80 million kilowatt hours in agriculture;

or 274,000 tons coal or 3.3 million rubles. In 1982 republic industrial enterprises economized as a whole 450 million kilowatt hours electric energy and 300,000 gigacalories thermal energy. However, many enterprises failed to economize. Figures show that in the first 11 months of 1982 some 11 enterprises used 10 million kilowatt hours electric energy over norm. These enterprises include the Andizhan Hydrolysis Plant and the Urgench and Bukhara Oil Extraction Plants of the Ministry of the Food Industry and several others subordinate to the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry.

ANGREN COAL MINERS OVERFULFILL PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Creators of 'Black Gold.'" The report states that the "Angrenskiy" Coal Section of the "Sredazugol'" Production Union excavated more than 5 million tons of coal in 1982, 150,000 tons over plan. Now the section is working with new rotor excavators that can dig 630 tons an hour.

FIRST STAGE OF TUYAMUYIN HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Tuyamuyin in the Nation's Service." The report states that the first stage of the Tuyamuyin Irrigation and Energy Complex, built along the middle and lower courses of the Amudarya, has been officially accepted for use. The first stage includes two reservoirs, the already full Kaparas Reservoir and the filling Ozan Reservoir, which altogether will hold 2.6 billion cubic meters water. The water will irrigate more than 250,000 hectares in Karakalpakistan, Khorezm Oblast, and Chardzhou Oblast (Turkmenistan). Work has already begun on the irrigation projects of the second stage.

NEW IRRIGATION, WATER WORKS PROJECTS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Steel Rivers." The report covers three items: 1) A water pipe 42 kilometers long has been laid to bring water to 12,000 hectares of the Baykurgan-Gandzha pastures in Kashkadarya Oblast. 2) Recently a water pipe was laid to supply Amudarya water to pastures of karakul breeding farms in Turtkul and Beruniy Rayons of Karakalpakistan. 3) In 1982 the republic pasture reclamation construction union laid pipes to supply water to 313,000 hectares as part of a general program to provide the steppes with water.

EDITOR BACKS WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 14 January 1983 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,500-word article by Maqsud Qoriyev [chief editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI] titled "Our Sacred Obligation." Qoriyev discusses the need for and some recent measures aimed at protection of the environment, particularly of water resources in the republic. He points out that despite the growing water shortage there are still numerous cases of waste of irrigation water, pollution of drinking water, and waste of mineral water.

Too many industrial enterprises dump polluted water into the river system: e.g., enterprises along the upper banks of the Chirchik River dump wastes with harmful chemical and other substances into the river and thus pollute a network of reservoirs and canals which presents a clear danger to the water supplies of Tashkent, Chirchik, Yangiyul, and other cities. He also cites the concern of specialists that the enlarging bottomfill of stone and sand in the Chirchik River is altering its course so that part of its water flows underground to the Hungry Steppe where it is absorbed. Qoriyev approves of the special resolution recently adopted by the republic party and government on the need for human and environmental protection, and notes that nearly 80 million rubles have been allocated for this in 1983. Another good sign in his opinion is that the use of harmful chemicals like DDT has declined in recent years in favor of biological methods of plant protection. Still, Qoriyev concludes, with the ever greater demands being placed by agriculture and industry on shrinking water resources the need to protect water is becoming more acute. He urges journalists to provide more coverage of such environmental issues.

CULTIVATION OF LONG-STAPLE COTTON URGED FOR THREE OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Isamuhamedov, deputy director of the Public Institute of the History of Collective and State Farms, titled "Specialization Is the Main Task." Isamuhamedov urges that long-staple variety cotton be broadly cultivated in Kashkadarya, Bukhara, and Navoi Oblasts. The three oblasts share the climatic conditions conducive to this variety with Surkhandarya Oblast, which in 1982 harvested 276,000 tons of long-staple, more than half its total yield, and far and away the best in the republic. Kashkadarya Oblast harvested 131,000 tons, and Bukhara and Navoi Oblasts together 47,000 tons long-staple in 1982. Isamuhamedov cites estimates that if 250,000 hectares, or 14 percent of the republic's 1.9 million hectares under cotton cultivation, planted in long-staple variety the yield would be 750,000 tons annually, far above the 11th FYP goal of 500,000 tons. He rejects as insufficient the plan of Bukharan Oblast leaders to plant long-staple on all newly reclaimed lands, and urges that all three oblasts begin switching over all fields to the variety at once.

DZHIZAK OBKOM PUSHES FORMATION OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by newspaper correspondent Turob Maqsudov titled "Is the Subsidiary Farm a Subsidiary Field?" Maqsudov cites extensively from statements by T.B. Baymirov, Dzhizak Obkom first secretary, on obkom efforts to develop the subsidiary farm sector. He notes that there are 103 subsidiary farms in the oblast, including the 40 that were formed in 1982, during which these farms produced nearly 200 tons meat, 200 tons milk, and 40,000 eggs. Baymirov states that the formation of such farms by enterprises and organizations helps bind their workers to them by offering them products at a cheaper price and fostering their spirit of collectivism. The obkom provides considerable support to such farms. It mobilizes communists to help supply them with equipment, money, materials, and cadres, and sends specialists into the ravens to help start up such farms.

BOOK ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item titled "New Books." The item announces the publication of N. Tukhliyev's OBOBSHCHESTVLENIYE PROIZVODSTVA I AGROPROMYSHLENNAYA INTEGRATSIYA ["Socialization of Production and Agroindustrial Integration"] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1982). The book is devoted to the role of the agroindustrial complex in solving problems in the intensification of agricultural production and in increasing agricultural productivity.

'UZSTROYINDUSTRIYA' INTRODUCING QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item titled "Quality Control System." The item states that the Tashkent Experimental Machinery Plant of the "Uzstroyindustriya" Union has introduced, effective the beginning of 1983, a general system of product quality control. The quality of a product will be judged by how many of the 17 standards in the system it meets, and the material and spiritual incentives of workers will also depend on this. If successful the plant stands to save 40,000 rubles and 10 tons of metal annually. The system will be introduced in all enterprises of "Uzstroyindustriya" by the end of 1983.

PLAN FAILURES LINKED TO LABOR PRODUCTIVITY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word economic report titled "The Way To Achieve Results." The report states that a number of industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and transport branches, did not increase their labor productivity and hence failed to meet their plans. It is particularly critical of "the worthless practice of mobilizing additional labor forces" which numerous enterprises indulged in to fulfill their 1982 plans: "This accomplishes nothing more than opening the way to even greater expenditures rather than increasing labor productivity!" The report singles out enterprises of the oil, petrochemical, coal, nonferrous metallurgy, and chemical industries, as being especially indifferent to the need to increase labor productivity in order to increase production volume. It cites the worse offender as being the Mubarak Gas Refinery, which had a production shortfall of 5.2 million rubles in 1982.

UZBEK AGRICULTURE NEEDS MORE COOPERATION FROM REPUBLIC MINISTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word report by newspaper correspondent A. Qorjovov titled "The Militant Work of All." Qorjovov publishes comments by V. Yesin, Navoi Obkom first secretary, on agricultural and other developmental problems in the oblast. Yesin states that in order for the oblast to considerably increase cotton, grain, and other crop production, the water supply and land amelioration work must be quickly improved. The UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources "must cooperate with our oblast organizations to produce concrete measures that will change present conditions." The UzSSR Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry "must accelerate construction of housing, schools, public and production facilities in order to develop

the cotton, grape, and livestock raising sovkhozes formed in recent years." He also points out that one-fourth of the ammonium nitrate and all of the "kotoran" used in mineral fertilizers are produced by oblast enterprises, and would be even more productive were interruptions in the supply of raw materials to them halted.

Social and Cultural Affairs

KIRGHIZ-UZBEK TIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor Yusupjan Mombekov, chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Lenin Rayon of Osh Oblast, Kirgiz SSR, titled "Each Other's Master." Mombekov, whose kolkhoz is in socialist competition with one of Izbaskan Rayon of Andizhan Oblast, discusses the nature of traditional and regional ties between the Kirgiz and Uzbek peoples. He states: "The hearts and fates of the Kirgiz and the Uzbeks are mingled like mother earth. Their languages are close. One can understand the other without translation. In the Fergana Valley you can meet a great many Kirgiz who speak Uzbek and Uzbeks who speak Kirgiz. Their customs are quite familiar to one another. Kirgiz lovelies are cherished brides in Uzbek families and Uzbek beauties are found in Kirgiz families. The peoples are mixed like the harmonious melodies of song." He notes that throughout the Andizhan-Osh region there are Kirgiz and Uzbek villages interspersed with one another and sometimes mixed in the same village. His kolkhoz has 850 members, of which 40 percent are Uzbeks. Uzbek is taught in its schools, and Uzbek newspapers and journals and radio broadcasts are followed. Mombekov concludes with the statement: "Always following the example of our great older brother the Russian people, we shall henceforth try even harder to strengthen the eternal friendship and mutual assistance between the Kirgiz and Uzbek peoples."

ESSAY VIEWS INTERNATIONALISM AS BASIS OF MULTINATIONAL STATE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 January 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,700-word essay by Prof Dr of History V. Shapovalenko titled "Leninist Internationalism." Shapovalenko states that proletarian internationalism is the basis of the multinational Soviet state and of the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU. He argues that Lenin developed and applied Marx's ideas of the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian internationalism, and warns that anticommunists try to fool workers by claiming that Marxist ideals do not apply to the modern situation in the USSR or that Leninism is not applicable to other countries. He claims that following national delimitation in 1924 the Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen and Kirgiz party organizations were formed from the Turkestan, Bukhara, and Khorezm Communist Parties on the basis of the principle of internationalization, which was a key factor in solving the nationality question in republics of the Soviet East. He considers the chief tendency of nationality relations at the stage of developed socialism to be the further rapprochement of nationalities and sub-nationalities, which requires an even stronger federal state. In conclusion Shapovalenko refers to the 26th CPSU Congress where it was repeatedly stressed

that in republics of the Soviet East production forces would be developed and training of skilled cadres from the local populations, especially from among rural youths, would be expanded. He notes that Yuri Andropov, in his speech on the occasion of the 60th Jubilee of the USSR, also touched on the fact that not all problems in nationality relations have been solved.

BOOK ON NATIONALITY LANGUAGE PROBLEMS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word review of K. Khanazarov's RESHENIYE NATSIONAL'NO-YAZYKOVY PROBLEMY V SSSR ["Resolution of the Nationality Language Problem in the USSR"] (Moscow: "Politizdat," 1982) by Dr of Philology A. Mahmudov titled "Loyalty to a Great Friendship." The review indicates the contents of the chapters of this book by the director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, which is a general treatment of language development problems at the stage of mature socialism, and of the historical necessity and future of bilingualism in the USSR.

RUSSIAN TEACHING AT KARSHI PEDINSTITUTE OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by A. Jumashev, docent and dean of the Russian Language and Literature Faculty at Karshi State Pedinstitute, titled "Powerful Instrument." Jumashev outlines the Russian teaching program at Karshi Pedinstitute. The faculty has at its disposal three linguaphone offices and an equipment supply office. It arranges seminars for teachers in all departments on important problems of Russian linguistics, literary studies, and teaching methodology. Evening discussions are held on themes such as "Russian: Our Second Native Language," "Russian: Language of Friendship and Cooperation," and "Powerful and Great Language." Students may use Russian study rooms for guided and independent studies, attend Russian language days and weeks, listen to the weekly Russian broadcast from the institute's radio center "Our Second Native Language," read the departmentally published wall newspaper RUSSKOYE SLOVO, or join a Russian study circle. The institute also holds Russian language conferences at rayon schools and joint assemblies with pedagogical soviets of secondary schools, at which problems of improving oral and written skills are discussed. Faculty members also sit in on classes in secondary schools and provide critiques.

RUSSIAN TEACHER UNDERLINES IMPORTANCE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by M. Avezov titled "Architect of the Heart." Avezov sketches the career of the Russian language teacher Mavjuda Samadova, who has taught in secondary schools in the Uzbek mahalla of Chilanar in Tashkent for decades. Samadova states: "Russian is Lenin's language, the language of friendship. Knowing it is both an obligation and a debt. It is also necessary to know one's native language. Studying Russian, our second native language, depends on this."

COLLECTION OF UZBEK PROVERBS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 5 a 700-word review of OZBEK KHALQ MAQOLLARI ["Uzbek Proverbs"] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1982) by Berdaq Yusupov titled "The Language's Wealth Is the Nation's Wealth." The collection contains 4,500 Uzbek proverbs, and is the first such large publication. The proverbs are arranged according to thematic groups: homeland and patriotism, collectivism, friendship, laziness, parasitism, science, trades, wisdom and ignorance, good and evil, modesty and conceit, hospitality, justice, respect, love, fidelity and infidelity, family, children, education, seasons and nature, and also "proverbs fashioned by the people about exploitators and clericals." Yusupov notes that some Uzbek proverbs are very old and cites one that appeared in the 11th century encyclopedia of Mahmud al-Qashgari: "There is no cap without a head, no Turk without a Persian" [i.e., all Turks are mixed with Persians]. He goes on to remark on the identity or similarity of numerous Uzbek and Tajik proverbs, and to regret that several dozen Tajik words in this collection were not annotated by its compilers. Yusupov concludes: "The book was only recently printed in a tirazh of 10,000, but it's extremely difficult to find in shops. I think it should be republished in a much larger tirazh since it's an important source for the study of the people's history and language."

RUSSIAN EDITION OF UZBEK EPIC REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 400-word review of Dzhura Mirzayev's Russian language edition of the Uzbek heroic epic "Alpamish" (Leningrad: "Sovetskiy Pisatel'," 1982) by Dr of Philology Malik Murodov and Hojiakbar Shaykhov titled "Second Spring of 'Alpamish'." The reviewers briefly indicate the episodes of the epic and point out that some of its fantastic motifs are also characteristic of other Uzbek epic romances. Nonetheless, recent researches prove that "Alpamish" is the only example of Uzbek folklore that embodies all the features of the heroic epic. It not only depicts the glorious past of the Uzbek people, but also reflects its daily life, customs, and best hopes and ideals in a monumental and idealized form. The reviewers refer to the opinion of V.M. Zhirmunskiy who considered "Alpamish" to be one of the most outstanding examples of the heroic epic in the world, and comparable to the Homeric epics. They point out that the present Russian translation is based on that of the Uzbek poet Khamid Alimdzhon whose 1949 edition marked the beginning of the present scientific stage of "Alpamish" studies. The reviewers conclude that the present publication "makes 'Alpamish' the property of the All-Union student and is a great event in our cultural life."

WRITERS' UNION STRESSES INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 28 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "Militant Obligation of a Militant Genre." The report concerns the annual meeting of the sketch and publicistic council of the UzSSR Union of Writers. Prof Dr of Philology Ochiil Inghayev spoke on the importance of investigative journalism and cited the fact that some recent sketches published in OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI,

GULISTON, and YOSHLIK, have prompted several ministries, organizations, and agencies to adopt special resolutions to deal with the problems raised in them. Nonetheless, Toghayev pointed out, the majority of newspapers and journals in the republic do not publish works that address the pressing issues of today. He singled out the excellent work in this field being done by Sharof Ubaydullayev, Norqul Hayitqulov, and Shokirali Nuraliyev. Then, Vladimir Tyurikov, Uzbekistan correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, followed up Toghayev's thoughts and also dealt with problems being raised--and often ignored--in sketches published in the journal ZVEZDA VOSTOKA. He also stressed that special attention must be paid to the problems of translation from Uzbek to Russian. Officials from major Uzbek language periodicals also spoke at the meeting.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ADOPTS NEW MEASURES FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 15 January 1983 carries on pages 1, 3 a 3,100-word article under the "At the UzSSR Ministry of Education" rubric titled "We Shall Further Develop Russian Language Teaching." The article details the provisions of a decree issued by the UzSSR Ministry of Education "On additional measures for fulfilling the 29 June 1981 resolution of the collegium of the UzSSR Ministry of Education [titled] 'On further developing the study and teaching of Russian language and literature in schools, preschool and extraschool establishments, and pedagogical colleges,' and on further improving the promotion of Russian language teaching and study." As a result of the 1981 resolution, the number of groups for teaching spoken Russian to kindergarten children has reached 1,513, and Russian is the language of education and indoctrination in 3,597 of the republic's 7,816 preschool establishments. Moreover, there are not 26,395 Russian language teachers, including 19,699 in rural areas, in republic secondary schools, and 609 Russian language teachers in pedagogical schools. Despite this progress, shortcomings exist in many areas. Provisions in the new decree assign tasks to various educational organs that are designed to further improve their work. Among the provisions are measures calling for greater emphasis on active spoken command of Russian and less reliance on materials that require only passive learning; raising the skills of teachers and the quality of instruction; increasing the use of modern language teaching equipment, forms, and methods; forming more intensive language schools and school-internats, particularly in Syrdarya Oblast and Karakalpakistan; and, where relevant, vastly improving the teaching of Russian to teenagers at ages prior to induction in the military.

EDUCATORS TOLD TO BEEF UP MILITARY, PATRIOTIC INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Loyalty to Militant Traditions." The editorial criticizes shortcomings in the work of republic educational organs in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination which it attributes to their failure to create an adequate material and technical base and to the lack of sufficient knowledge and skills on the part of primary military indoctrination teachers. It calls for greater attention to raising the

skills of such teachers, strengthening ties between military commissariats, DOSAAF, and patriotic organizations, and better utilization of this kind of indoctrination in literature, history and social sciences classes. The editorial concludes with the statement: "Today, the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War stand in the ranks of the Homeland's defenders. They have not passed the difficult tests that faced their fathers and grandfathers. Despite this, they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people."

BOTANY'S ROLE IN ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 26 January 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Cand of Biology Q. Haydarov titled "The Botany Lesson and Atheistic Indoctrination." Haydarov discusses the fifth-sixth grade botany teachers can bring in atheistic explanations during their lectures on seeds. He notes that since ancient times the farmers have sown seeds with the hope that God would grant an abundant harvest. Botany teachers can point out that good yields must be taken from nature through such techniques as seed selection. They can also discuss religious beliefs connected with various plants and provide a materialistic explanation. For example, the wheat porridge called sumalak is considered to be the dish of Fatima, so that whoever eats this dish imagines he will be freed from all sins. It has become customary to eat sumalak during the Navroz Bayrami [Spring Festival]. Botany teachers can explain that the reason the people eat sumalak is that it is rich in vitamins. Haydarov concludes that in order for scientific atheism to be successfully integrated into botany lessons teachers are needed who are themselves atheists, armed with materialistic concepts, knowledgeable about natural laws, and capable of utilizing scientific results in lessons.

LOCAL HOLY PLACES SUBJECT OF ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by B. Qoshmonov titled "Attending to Atheistic Indoctrination." Qoshmonov describes the efforts being made in a Namangan secondary school to integrate atheistic indoctrination with instruction. Besides providing materialistic explanations of various natural phenomena during lessons, teachers also take part in lectures and discussions on themes such as "Science and Religion," "Earthquakes and Their Causes," and "Astronomy and Religion." The 40 students in the school's atheism circle also take regular excursions to places of worship that are considered holy, including a recent trip to the curative springs at Kichik Tashbulak. They studied the area and understood that the notion spread by clericals that the springs could increase wealth was false. Now the site has been cleaned up and turned into a spot where workers can rest.

ZONAL SEMINAR ON ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 29 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Zonal Seminar." The

report states that a zonal seminar devoted to problems in increasing the effectiveness of atheistic indoctrination was held in Andizhan. Obkom, raykom, and gorkom secretaries, propagit department chiefs, and ideological activists of Andizhan, Namangan, and Fergana Oblasts exchanged thoughts on current problems in instilling an atheistic worldview in students and young people.

REPUBLIC PROCURATOR KEYS ON THEFT, RECOVERY OF LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word item titled "At the Uzbek SSR Procurator Office." The item reports that the procurator office held its regular session on 20 January and discussed ways of protecting state property from theft and of recovering losses incurred by the state. Several participants stressed that the work of ministries and agencies in this area falls far short of demand. N. Borikhojaye, the republic procurator, emphasized that leaders of ministries and agencies must show considerably more responsibility in fighting theft and recovering losses.

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF ABETTING PRODUCE SPECULATION IN RSFSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word feuilleton by Rafiq Tursunov titled "Can the Leopard Change His Spots?" The feuilleton deals with a group of Uzbeks from several rayons in Namangan Oblast who truck fruit and vegetables to cities such as Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk and to the Tyumen region. He makes the point that this group operates with the knowledge and assistance of rayon and farm officials who provide the necessary papers.

UZBEK TEXTBOOK ON STATE, LAW THEORY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 19 January 1983 carries on page 4 a 300-word review of A.A. A'zamkhojaye and Sh.Z. Orazayev's DAVLAT VA HUQUQ NAZARIYASI ["State and Law Theory"] (Tashkent: "Oqituvchilar," 1982) by Cand of Law M. Saidazimov titled "Important Manual." The reviewer points out that creating an Uzbek language manual for students on the theory of state and law has been one of the most pressing and complex tasks facing scholars. The present work consists of three basic parts: the first discusses the nature of state and law theory, types of exploitative societies, and other questions; the second analyzes functions and legal relations of the state and law in a socialist society; and the third explores the conditions for abolishing the state and law in a communist society. The reviewer concludes that "the manual will doubtlessly be considered a fascinating work."

International Affairs

PAKISTAN SAID TO REPLACE IRAN AS U.S. SURROGATE IN MIDDLE EAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word commentary by F. Rahimov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "New Policeman." Rahimov argues that since the Iranian revolution toppled the shah in 1979 the United States has

attempted to develop Pakistan's "reactionary military regime" headed by Gen Zia-ul-Haq as its "policeman" in the Middle East and Indian Ocean. He notes that Pakistan is an ideal candidate for such a role due to its strategic location, with borders on Iran, Afghanistan, and China, and its willingness to serve the demands of Washington. Citing the Indian weekly NATIONAL HERALD he points out that America's rapid deployment forces are to use the navy base in Gwardar and that American planes are being repaired and serviced in Peshawar, where all the equipment necessary for U-2 spy planes is maintained. Rahimov cites reports on Pakistan's efforts to develop a nuclear bomb and delivery capability. According to him Gen Zia-ul-Haq attempts to disguise hostile actions against the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and India under the cloak of a "Soviet threat," and has traveled to Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, and France to convince these governments that he supports peace and is supported by the Pakistani population. Yet, Rahimov continues, Islamabad refuses to recognize the government of Babrak Karmal and allows Afghan Basmachi and counterrevolutionary groups to maintain 80 military camps on Pakistani territory. Moreover, according to Rahimov, the regime has arrested thousands of citizens who marched to protest the use of Pakistan as a staging ground for an undeclared war against Afghanistan that serves U.S. policies. The commentator concludes that the regime of Zia-ul-Haq has become the new U.S. policeman in the Middle East, one that stands in the way of the national liberation struggle and poses a serious threat to the sovereignty of countries in this region.

TIES BETWEEN UZBEK, AFGHAN YOUTH NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Bagdasarov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR Committee of Youth Organizations, titled "Always in the Front Rank." In his review of the international activities of Uzbek youth organizations, Bagdasarov states: "Relations between Uzbek Komsomols and Afghan youth are getting stronger. Cadres that are needed for Afghanistan's economy are being trained in our republic, and pioneer camp vacations for Afghan children are being arranged. Komsomol organizations are sending books, musical instruments, and other things to Afghan youth. A fruitful collaboration between Kabul and Tashkent State Universities is being realized."

AFGHAN EDUCATORS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 January 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word item titled "Meeting With Afghan Educators." The item reports that on 31 December the UzSSR Ministry of Education held a meeting for a delegation of educators from Afghanistan that included Muhammad Sarvar Puva, chief of the administration of primary schools of the Afghanistan Ministry of Education, Ruhabza Kamiyar and Abdul Ghafur Asmaniy, deputy chiefs, and Abdul Karim and Sirojiddin, inspectors. Uzbek Minister of Education S. Shermukhamedov spoke on the development of Uzbek education under the Soviet government, and Deputy Minister I. S. Mominov and other officials attended the meeting.

AFGHAN EDUCATOR INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word interview with Ruhabza Kamiyar, deputy chief of the Administration of primary schools of the Afghanistan Ministry of Education, by correspondent Ye. Pavshukova, titled "Shining Impressions." Asked to comment on the current educational situation in Afghanistan, Kamiyar replies that they are looking with trust to the future and that they consider their most important task to be putting in order the system of people's education. Asked her impressions of what she has seen in Tashkent, Kamiyar states that when they visited the Lenin Museum "We all deeply sensed how similar the fates of your republic and our country are to one another." In response to a question about which experiences were the most interesting and which would be the most useful in her country, Kamiyar replies that everything they witness is of interest and benefit since Afghanistan is starting from scratch. For that reason the delegation especially looked at problems of communistic indoctrination of students, selection of trades, and so on.

PUSHTU BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "The General Number of Copies Is One Million." The report states that the number of books printed at the Tashkent department of "Raduga" Publishing House has reached one million with the publication of Persian translation of M. Prilezhayeva's "Life of Lenin." Works by Marx, Engels, and Lenin occupy a leading place among "Raduga's" publications in Arabic, Hindu, Urdu, Dari and Persian. Now the Tashkent department will also start to publish books in Pushtu and is projecting the publication of literary works in Bengali.

TURKISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF PERSECUTING WRITERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 28 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by M. Kamolov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Attack Against Freedom Loving Forces." Kamolov focuses his commentary on the trial in an Istanbul military court of 18 leaders of a syndicate of Turkish writers. He reviews the takeover of the Turkish Government by a group of military officers headed by General Evren in September 1980 and its moves to halt political and bureaucratic instability. While Kamolov commends the easing of internal conflict and termination of terrorist and neofascist groups in the last 2 years, he censures the military leaders for pursuing a policy of militarization, as evidenced in Turkey's improved relations with the United States and NATO and the stationing of U.S. troops on Turkish soil. He asserts that the true goal of the present "cleaning up" is to stifle the people's struggle for freedom, and cites as proof the regime's imprisonment of 300 army officers and 2,000 others suspected of having "Communist sympathies." Kamolov then discusses the case of the Turkish writer Aziz Nesin who, along with 17 other leaders of a syndicate of Turkish writers, are on trial in an Istanbul military court on charges that include organizing and participating in a May Day demonstration, clandestine observation of the 80th anniversary of the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, and having affiliations with the Turkish Society of Supporters of Peace, the Confedera-

tion of Trade Unions of Revolutionary Workers, and other organizations that operated prior to September 1980. The military prosecutor is calling for 8-15 year sentences for the writers. Kamolov concludes that the military government is persecuting these creative figures.

MOZAMBIQUE FARMERS COMPLETE COTTON CULTIVATION COURSE IN DZHIZAK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVETOZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 300-word report from UzTAG under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric in the world news section titled "In Accordance With the Law of Brotherhood." The report states that the first group of Mozambique farmers has completed a training course in cotton cultivation on Sovkhoz imeni Yulius Fuchik and "Moskva" Kolkhoz in Dzhizak Oblast as part of a broad program of cooperation between the two countries. The Mozambiques have left for their native Nampul Province where they will collaborate with Uzbek ameliorators and cotton farmers in reclaiming lands and erecting buildings for three large state cotton farms. Through the use of Soviet technology they aim to raise the present yield of these lands from 4-6 centners per hectare to 15 centners. Uzbekistan has delivered ahead of schedule more than 100 tractors, 30 seeding machines, 100 harrows, and dozens of other machines.

AFGHANISTAN SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL, MUJAHIDIN OPERATIONS AIRED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word commentary by Cand of History N. Tojiboyev in the world news section titled "Get Your Hands Off Afghanistan!" Tojiboyev discusses [for the first time in an Uzbek language newspaper commentary] proposals for settlement of the Afghanistan problem, effects of Mujahidin operations, and U.S. charges that Soviet troops are using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Tojiboyev refers to a TASS release in connection with U.S. charges that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons which stated that the limited Soviet military troops would leave Afghanistan only if convincing international guarantees were made that outside interference in Afghan internal affairs would cease and not be repeated. Further, talks on the Afghanistan problem can only commence on the basis of proposals advanced by the Afghan government on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. Tojiboyev asserts that no guarantees have been offered while reactionary forces continue to conduct subversive operations against state agencies, schools, hospitals, and other public places. He recalls that on 12 November 1982 bombs exploded in 4 Kabul restaurants, killing 21 and wounding 48, for which 3 members of the counterrevolutionary group "Hizbi Islamiya" were sentenced to death. He cites Najih, a member of the politburo of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chief of the state's security administration, who claimed that enemies of the revolution have shot nearly 1,500 school and government officials, killed hundreds of innocent people, destroyed 53 bridges, and 23 mosques, since December 1980.

AFGHANISTAN WRITERS' UNION JOURNAL BEGINS PUBLICATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 300-word "Letter From Afghanistan" by A. Abduazizov [an Uzbek cultural representative in Kabul] titled "Militant words." Abduazizov writes that issues 1 and 2 of the journal JUVANDUN ["Life"],

which has become the organ of the Afghanistan Writers' Union, have been published. They contain poems and stories in Dari, Pushtu, and Uzbek, as well as samples from Russian and other progressive world literatures. The first issue opens with an article by Asadulla Habib, chairman of the writers' union and rector of Kabul University. The second issue has samples of writings by Hungarian, Palestinian, and Bulgarian authors, and an article on the Days of Afghan Literature in the USSR. Abduazizov also reports that the writers' union organized a recent conference devoted to problems of language and style in writing articles.

PROPOSED WARSAW PACT-NATO ACCORD VIEWED AS MAJOR PEACE INITIATIVE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word commentary by newspaper foreign affairs commentator T. Soliyev under the "Our Commentary" rubric in the world news section titled "Important Document." Soliyev states that member countries of the Warsaw Pact signed a document in Prague on 7 January that is a major new initiative in easing international tensions and bringing peace to the peoples of Europe. In particular, the Prague Declaration proposed that Warsaw Pact and NATO countries agree not to be the first to use nuclear or other military forces against one another. The same paper on 14 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "Most Important Task." Shohismoilov stresses the importance of the Prague Declaration, with its proposal that Warsaw Pact and NATO countries agree not to be the first to use nuclear and military force against one another, and also refers to remarks on U.S. imperialism and militarism made by Yuri Andropov in an interview with the Czech newspaper RUDE PRAVO. He states that the Soviet Union is making every effort to assure that reason triumphs in international affairs, and that it follows the Leninist policy of peaceful existence with states of other social systems.

COMMENTATOR SATIRIZES AMERICAN, BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word satirical commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "'Be Well....'" The satire concerns a DAILY WORLD newspaper correspondent named Oscar who checks out a story told him by an unemployed acquaintance named Dennis "Deymen" that a medical institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, pays out-of-work men to be injected with an experimental flu vaccine. Oscar goes to the institute, where its director Gilbert "Shiff" tells him he's too skinny, that the institute only needs strong, healthy men. The point of the satire is that in a country of 12 million unemployed such an institute can afford to be selective. The same paper on 29 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word satirical commentary by F. Shohismoilov under the "Face of the 'Free World'" rubric in the world news section titled "Slap in the Face." The satire is aimed at the English general Jeremy Moore who served his country all his life, fighting in the jungles of Malaysia and Borneo and then on the stony wastes of the Falkland Islands. After receiving England's highest honors Jeremy Moore was retired by the government, and was unable to find work because of an "army of 4 million unemployed in the service of the kingdom." Moreover the house

that went with his position was taken away from Jeremy Moore. Unemployed, homeless, crushed, Jeremy Moore could never have imagined that this was how the "free world" valued an individual. The satire ends: "However, he got what he deserved for not thinking about the misfortunes which the militaristic policy of the Tory government in England has brought upon the English."

U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISES SEEN AS PROVOCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 January 1983 carries on page 2 a 300-word commentary by A. Roziyev under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric in the world news section titled "Crude Provocations." Roziyev comments on the military exercises called "Team Spirit-83" to be jointly conducted by the United States and South Korea in February-April, and terms the exercises "just another link in the chain of U.S. and South Korean military provocations along the border of the Korean People's Democratic Republic." He argues that the exercises are also meant to bolster the standing of the military fascist regime in Seoul, which must suppress the people's movement for democracy in order to exist. Roziyev blames U.S. military and other aid to this regime, and its stationing of occupation troops on Korean soil, as the major cause of continuing tension on the peninsula and a barrier to the unification of the Korean people.

UZBEK, KIRGIZ REPUBLICS IMPRESS INDIAN STUDENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word report from a TASS correspondent in Delhi under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric in the world news section titled "Unforgettable Impressions." The item quotes remarks made by the Indian student D. Upadhai, who was a member of a student delegation to the USSR: "Uzbekistan and Kirgizstan left an unforgettable impression.... I was astonished at the fraternal friendship that binds Soviet peoples into a multinational family. Places that were at one time backward provinces of Tsarist Russia have turned into a thriving region with a modern industry and highly developed agriculture thanks to the selfless labor of representatives of the Kirgiz, Uzbek, and other nationalities."

BOOK ON CENTRAL ASIAN-INDIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 21 January 1983 carries on page 5 a 500-word review of Ilyas Nizamiddinov's OCHERKI ISTORII KUL'TURNYKH SVYAZEY SREDNEY AZII I INDIA V XVI-NACHALE XX V. ["Sketches in the History of the Cultural Relations of Central Asia and India in the 16th to the Beginning of the 20th Centuries."] (Tashkent: "Fan," 1982) by Cand of Art Studies Abdumajid Madraimov titled "Ancient and Firmly Established Cooperation." The reviewer commends the author for basing most of the book on original historical sources in Turkic and Persian and on the latest factual material in the works of European scholars. Nizamiddinov's analysis of literary and artistic relations demonstrates the great contributions which Uzbeks made to Indian culture in this period, and provides further evidence that there exists a foundation for the strengthening of modern Soviet-Indian relations.

UZBEK SCHOLARS ATTEND MOSCOW INDIAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 300-word report by D. Bekayeva titled "Forum for Indologists." Bekayeva reports that the Third All-Union Conference of Indologists was held in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Institute of Oriental Studies. Scholars from Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Samarkand, Dushanbe, Tbilisi, Riga, and Tartu, as well as from East European countries took part. Scholars from Uzbekistan included Dr of History T. Ghiyosov, Docent T. Kholmirezayev, Cand of Philology U. Oripov, Cand of History I. Hoshimov, Cand of Philology S. Yermakova, and Cand of History P. Rasulzoda.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS' CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 January 1983 carries on page 3 a 400-word item titled "The Tashkent Spirit Lives." The item consists of information provided by Sarvar Azimov, chairman of the UzSSR Writers' Union, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Relations with Asian and African Writers, and deputy secretary-general of the Union of Asian and African Writers, concerning the results of a session of the union's executive council recently held in Ho Chi Min City and Hanoi. Azimov recalls the years and sites of the conferences of Asian and African writers--Tashkent 1958, Cairo 1962, Beirut 1967, Delhi 1970, Alma-Ata 1973 [omits 6th conference in Luanda, Angola, 1979]--and notes that the session in Vietnam was devoted to the question of the seventh conference to be held in Tashkent in October 1983. A committee consisting of representatives of 13 countries has been formed to plan the conference which will deal with "a broad spectrum of problems in the struggle against imperialist aggression, Zionism, and racism, and for national independence, peace, and progress."

EAST EUROPEAN WRITERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 7 January 1983 carries on page 7 a 200-word report by V. Nikolayev titled "Fruitful Literary Relations." The report states that in the fall of 1982 the Hungarian writer Janos Szilagy came to Uzbekistan on assignment. Following his visit the Hungarian writers Eva Lenart, Pal Keteles, and Laszlo Pasz were received at the Writers' Union to discuss their plans to gather materials for a book about Uzbekistan. The Czechoslovakian writers "Peter Shterlinger" and "Lyubosh Yurik" traveled to Uzbekistan, where they visited the Julius Fucik Museum House in Tashkent and also met with sovkhoz workers in Syrdarya Oblast. Lyupcho Stoymenski, a translator from Skoplje, has also toured Uzbekistan to become more familiar with the life, customs, and language of the Uzbek people. Stoymenski is preparing a Macedonian translation of Uzbek poetry.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

20 July 83